Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 201 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
27th	Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Salsette-Hired	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia ..	8000	...	...
10th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber ..	9000	...	...
24th	"	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya ..	7000	...	...
8th	"	Karmala ..	9000	...	...
15th	"	Khiva ..	9000	...	...
22nd	"	Aranda ..	8000	...	...
29th	"	Vellore ..	7000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
26th Aug	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
7th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	12500
21st "	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	11000
5th Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
26th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Abouts	Steamers	Destination
27th Aug	Chakla	P. Gulf extra.
28th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
2nd Sept.	A. Apcar	E and S Africa

For later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR JEDDAH.

Sardar 1,995 tons on or about 1st September.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. Shushtar 2,664 tons on or about 2nd September.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,900 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7498		23rdSept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Marseilles ..	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool ..	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	16th Sept. 1916
S.S. Bandai Maru	....	....	....

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Juliundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Meyori Maru	M. Tanienchi	3778	18th Aug.	27th Aug.
Yamaga Maru	S. Kudo	3791	19th Aug.	25th Aug
Bombay Maru	S. Shinchara	4629	17th Aug.	29th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	11th Sept.	26th Sept.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	27th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	Y. Kuchiai	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadss, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE, ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES, URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

EMPRESS HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Inaho Maru," arrived 27th July, 1916, 50 iron drums in wooden casing, bleaching powder.

Ex. S. S. "Shinkoku Maru," arrived 5th June, 1916, 38 iron drums bleaching powder.

Ex. S. S. "Luzon Maru," arrived in July last, 8 tons bleaching powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENTS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF A FINE BUNGALOW, SITUATE ON THE PUBLIC ROAD OF MAHIM CUSTOM ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 10th day of September, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.), the following properties, viz.:—

(1) All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being at Mahim Custom Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 163,370, New No. 3780, Old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 9142 and bounded on the East by the Mahim Custom Road, on the West by a public passage, on the North partly by the Oart of Abidin Cumroodin and partly by the house of Cashinath Sadashiv and on the South partly by the property of Sukharam Dolaji and partly by the Oart and house of Jacob Aaron and others and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward Nos. 5238, 5239, and Street Nos. 128 and 130.

(2) All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being in an Oart called "Amberoy" on the Mahim Custom Road in the Island of Bombay on the West side of the said road in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Mahim aforesaid and now of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage the said Oart called "Amberoy" formerly belonging to Venkat Yelseth but now to Hora Abedin Kamrudin, on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ramchandra Antaji but now to Mahadeo Hiraji Post Master and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Devidas Murlidhar but now to the said Ismail Haji Isam Mamsa and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 36 and now under ——— Ward No. 5240 and Street No. 132.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala at their Office at 373, Hornby Road in Fort or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1916.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADISETH AGIARI LANE, NAVI VADI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. C. J. Suit No. 1165 of 1913.

SATCHITANAND v. GANPATRAO and others.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Ratanlal M. Mody and Gulamhusein A. Somjee, Receivers appointed in the above Suit by a consent order made therein, dated the 17th day of October, 1914, and pursuant to the directions made by the High Court in the order, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort at Navivady Lane in the Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 636, Old Survey No. 363 and New Survey No. 308 containing by admeasurement 369 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Shivshanker Mankoba, on the West by the said Navivadi, on the North by the Oart called Ranbilla belonging to Ganpatrao Moroji Zaoba and Narayan Moroji Zaoba and on the South by the property of the heirs of the late Moroba Babajee and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under Ward No. 4866-7 and Street Nos. 55, 57.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to the Receivers at the office of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, Solicitors, and Notary Public at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

SALE OF USEFUL DECORATIVE AND PRESENTATION PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1916, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a large assortment of useful and Decorative Porcelain consisting of enamel coloured bowls, decorated flower basins, large wall plates, bamboo handle flower baskets, figures of animals, vases, flower pots, incense burners, flat and deep plates, biscuit boxes, jamp pots fruit plates, etc.

Also

A small collection of enamelled cloisonné vases, plates, incense burners, koros, etc.

Goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1916, sell by public auction at their sale rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of the pledgee and on account and at the risk of the pledgor Mr. Framroz Pallonji Pouchkhanawalla.

1 diamond ring: 1 diamond and ruby ring; 1 ruby ring; 1 pair diamond ear-buttons; 1 ear pearl button; 1 gold Mo cable watch.

By order of Marwadi Dalichand Harnataji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Fazalbhai Goolamhoosein Vazier:—

1 gold neck chain set with pearls and rubies; 8 gold bangles set-with pearls; 1 gold chain; 3 gold rings and ear and head ornaments.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of tents, suit cases, holdalls, bags, apparels, etc.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

15 cases each 400 doz. pairs silk finished glass bangles sizes from 1½ in. to 2½ in.

2 cases 778 doz. pairs glass bangles.

20 cases each 400 dozen pairs glass bangles "Hund-brand."

1 case Japanese bamboo walking sticks.

SORABJI, COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1916.

FOR GOOD GOODS
GO TO
POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.
Grant Road, Bombay.
Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IF the very refined young Hindu lady and gentleman, who were walking down Waudby Road, opposite the English Gymkhana on Saturday, (19th August) morning at 7-30, would communicate with "FRIEND" care of the "Bombay Chronicle," they would hear something to their great advantage. Perhaps the gentleman would first kindly apply personally. 4990

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches, and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two days' medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

A STROLOGER Mr. HANUMANPARSAD PANDE, KASHIWALA, Thakordwar Road, Jeteker's Chawl, Bombay, foretells Teji, Mandi with exact figure showing annas and pies for cotton, silver, shares, etc., (Time 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). 4754

WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHEMIST who can manufacture Motor spirit from Palmyra and Palm tree toddy. Apply to Box No. 142, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5004

A GRADUATE desires TUITIONS from higher standard pupils second language Persian and Latin. Apply to Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by a thoroughly experienced Cotton Selector or Agent. Bombay or up-country. Very good testimonials and best references to Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5005

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN LL.B., or High Court PLEADER for a Judicial appointment in a Native State in Kathiawar. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4905

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GOVERNESS to teach two girls, one for Matriculation. Apply stating terms and qualifications to RAM SINGH KABLI, Delhi. 4989

WANTED—A well EDUCATED LADY who can bike, ride and join in games, as COMPANION-GOVERNESS to a Princess of 12 years age. (The educational work is entrusted to another lady). A lady having a daughter of about the same age will be particularly suitable. An Indian lady with the requisite qualifications will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 137 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4980

WANTED.—The following Teachers:—(a) An experienced HEAD PERSIAN TEACHER, salary Rs. 20 per month. Must possess diplomas from a recognised College. (b) A GRADUATE to teach Matric Classes in all subjects, salary Rs. 45—50. Application from an experienced Intermediate will also be considered.

The above posts are subject to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Provident Fund Rules. Apply immediately stating when at liberty and enclosing copies of testimonials to:—

The President,
A. V. Railway, High School,
4964 Abu Road, Rajputana.

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPANION European, Parsi or Indian for a Begum of a Mahomedan Ruling Chief in the Punjab. Candidate must be good housekeeper and must know drawing, painting and music and speak Urdu well, also play tennis and badminton and if European should also know riding. Good knowledge of English essential for Parsi and Indian candidates besides above qualifications. Age between 30 and 40 years. Applications should have full particulars about the candidates. Good references from Indian gentlemen necessary. Good pay, boarding and lodging free. For further particulars, apply sending copies of testimonials stating terms before end of August, 1916, to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4958

WANTED

WANTED—SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, MANAGER, SALESCLERKS, GODOWN-KEEPERS, BILL COLLECTORS, CANVASSERS at once. Apply personally between 6 and 8 p.m. to Mr. L. ROYSAMPAT, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 5002

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates with Sanskrit as their second language, willing to accept service, in the Lamington High School, Hubli, on the following conditions:—

(1) That he should be ready to join the Secondary Training College in Bombay on 1st May, 1917, to be trained there at the expense of the Hubli Municipality.

(2) That he should bind himself to serve for 5 years in the Lamington High School, Hubli, after his training is over.

(3) Applicants if chosen would be given Rs. 50 per mensem from the 1st May, 1918, with an increment of Rs. 5 per annum.

Applications will be received till the end of September, 1916.

Applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

S. T. KAMBLI,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 16th August, 1916. 5008

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—200 tons W. I. W. Crown Barnd best special STEEL HOOPS, usual specification 23, 24 and 29 feet. Offers invited. Apply to Box No. 144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5009

FOR SALE—In good working order Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½ Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair a beautiful Black-natural-glossy. Does not stain the skin. Per box Rs. 1-8, post free, from BATLIBOI & Co., 49, Forbes Street, or THE AGENT, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4753

ENGLISH Dessert Apples 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON, Kulu. 4504

ONE Red Indian MOTORCYCLE, with 6 H. P. Twin Cylinder, latest design, with cane sidecar. Complete with lamp and horn. Value Rs. 1,100, on view at

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
4994 East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.—One HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS with 12in. Ram, 6ft. —6in. and 6ft.—0in. by 3ft.—8in. table complete with pumping by John Shaw and Sons. Can be seen in good working order. Apply to the Agents, Bechardass Mills, Ahmedabad. 4819

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—Gamdevi, Alexandra Road, for Parsees, very decent flats of new buildings built on latest sanitary principles, tiled floors and baths, electric lights. Rents very moderate. Apply JEEWANJEE JAMASJEE & Co., on the premises. 4946

TO BE LET—On Vesava Sands facing the Sea spacious one-storied BUNGALOW with big hall, dining room, six bed rooms, spacious verandah all round. Beautifully laid out garden, complete water tap and electric light arrangements, well furnished with rich up-to-date furniture crockery, etc. Apply FRAMROZE C. BATLIWALLA, Messrs. Ralli Bros., Fort. 1089

NOTICES.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 31, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DREWET, CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1916.
5007

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 870 OF 1916.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, of Bombay Merchant, residing at Old Wallace Building, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.
2. NARANJI DWARKADAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at 187, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.
3. BHAISHANKAR NANABHAI, of Bombay Brahmin Hindu an attorney of this Hon. Court residing at Dani Building Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay.
4. RUNCHHODDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, MODY, of Bombay Bania Hindu Merchant, residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other the Members of the General Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities.
5. MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS PASTA, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Merchant, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all the other members of the Managing Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities .....Defendants.

UNDER Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 Notice is hereby given to all the members of the General Committee and the Managing Committee respectively of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities that the Plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of the Court obtained on the 27th day of July 1916, instituted this Suit inter alia against the 4th Defendant Runchhoddas Tribhowandas Mody on behalf of himself as also on behalf of all other the Members of the General Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities and against the 5th Defendant Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta on behalf of himself and all other the Members of the Managing Committee of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities for the following reliefs:—

1. That the rights and liabilities of the Plaintiff and the Goculdas Tejpal Charities in regard to the immoveable property at Mangesh Senoy Street, Bombay, may be declared and determined by this Hon. Court.
2. That the Plaintiff may be given such appropriate relief as may follow from such declaration.
3. That the costs of the plaintiff may be provided for and.
4. That the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And the hearing of this Suit has been fixed for the 2nd day of October, 1916.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary,
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 16th day of August, 1916.

Messrs. MERWANJI, KOLA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5000

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE CERTIFICATE No. B 2556 for eight shares Nos. 87828 to 87835 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the names of Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Khota (deceased) and Moosa, alias Ibrahim Hajee Ahmed Khota, has been lost. Any person having found or being in possession thereof is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

MOOSA, alias IBRAHIM HAJEE AHMED KHOTA,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1916.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by members of my crew.

A. OLSAN,
Master,
Schr. E. B. Jackson, Bombay Harbour.
4965

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, LAMPS ELECTRIC, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, Branch Stores Depot, Matunga and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed. "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th July, 1916. 4817

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 12th February, 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of October, 1916, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of a portion of the public street known as New Hanuman Lane from Kalbadevi Road to about 140 feet Eastwards. A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution thereof as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1916.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for the sale of one set of STONE BREAKING MACHINERY, lying at Assangaon G. I. P. Railway. Full particulars can be had on application to

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator,
The Pioneer Bank Ltd.,
Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 17th August, 1916. 5001

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 25TH AUGUST, 1916, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO USERS.

Auction sale of English leather travelling trunks, handbags, suite cases of different sizes, boots, shoes, one lot of Hosiery including English neckties, socks, handkerchiefs, mufflers, etc., and one complete brand new set of Encyclopoedia Britannia in 29 volumes, one set Century Dictionary Cyclopoedia and Atlas in 10 volumes.

On FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1916, at 12-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, where the goods have been removed for sale all stock of a shop of English bags, boots, shoes, and hosiery, etc., etc., for closing the partnership account including new.

1 complete new Encyclopoedia Britannica in 29 volumes, 11th Edition.

1 Century Dictionary Cyclopoedia and Atlas complete in 10 volumes by William Dwight Whitney Ph.D., LL.D., and Benjamin E. Smith A. M. L. H. D.

10 Dozen brand new felt hats of different sizes.

100 pairs English boots, tie shoes, and clip shoes.

1 big travelling trunk, English leather and canvass suite cases hand bags, etc., and one lot of Hosiery including English neckties, socks, sweaters, aowels, mufflers, handkerchieves, shirts and woollen door curtains, etc., etc., in convenient lots.

The above goods are on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, DADAR OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortagagee Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Hoorbai, wife of Haji Abdulla Varin Bawa the under mentioned property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 12th day of January 1915 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Dadar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 718 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old Nos. 50, 63, 63 new Nos. A/12846, 11947, 11948, old survey No. and new survey No. A/19134 and bounded on the East by the property of Alibhai Mussabhai Khokawalla, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the property of Marwari Dooga Bera and on the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Ismail Sobani and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3458 (2) and Street No. 922A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 7 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING MACHINERY, ETC., OF THE WELL-KNOWN MINTO PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from Multani Tehilram Girdharidas, the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1916, at 2 p.m. (B.T.), at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, the printing machinery etc., of the well-known Minto Printing Press, consisting of:—

Royal printing machine with its fan (very little used), treadle, cutting-machine, galley press, perforating and wire paging machine, electric motor, one large lot of new English types by American makers, type cases and furniture, etc.

In separate lots or in one lot to suit buyers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

For a Cheery Evening Come to the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.

WILL HANVARR and ANNA LEE

"Some" Juggler and a Comedy Girl.

THE MARLERTS

FROM THE ORIGINAL LONDON "GROTESQUES"

Adventures of Rufus Wallingford. This week **THE MASTER TOUCH.**

Pathe's Gazette with unique pictures of **SIR ROGER CASEMENT.**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

An Intensely Absorbing Present War Drama.

THE INVADERS

IN THREE PARTS

Being the exciting story of a young man who avenged his mother's honour upon the enemy of his country.

FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST
EMOTIONAL, DRAMATIC, PATHETIC.
SUPERBLY ACTED BY A STAR CAST.

This tragic drama deals in a forceful manner with one of the burning questions of the day brought about by the exigencies of war.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT. Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

First 8 parts weekly.

PARTS 17 to 24.

Don't miss it. Full of Science and Art.

WITH 12 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

"VANITABS" FREE

AN ENTIRELY ORIGINAL "GRAFT" NOVELTY.

The daintiest, Sweetest, and most attractive novelty ever offered to

LADY PATRONS

IN BOX AND FIRST CLASS.

Unique, useful and fascinating, exquisitely perfumed POWDER PUFFS in the neatest possible form, given away

ABSOLUTELY FREE

FROM SATURDAY NEXT THE 26th AUGUST AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THE USUAL FIRST-CLASS PROGRAMME.

A Vigorous Drama in 5 Acts:

"THE LORDS OF HIGH DECISION."

A millionaire's unscrupulous methods get him into more than one serious difficulty and he is threatened with jail when his son saves the situation. The exciting scenes in an American coal mining country and the splendid acting of the principals will commend this film to all.

A RATTLING COMEDY:

"WHEN THE SPIRITS MOVED,"

Eddie's fiancee has a spiritualistic father, and when the young man visits the house he gets a terrifying experience that sends him away at a run.

THE LATEST **PATHE GAZETTE.**

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC.

THIS WEEK'S PRESS OPINIONS.

"Once more patrons have full value for their money, and were not slow in testifying their appreciation"—*TIMES OF INDIA.*

"Once again a really first-class bill is submitted."—*BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

MAKE A POINT OF

Seeing this week's most exciting 13th, 14th, 15th Episodes of That Greatest of all Serial Photo-Plays

"GRAFT"

Each episode, a complete story in itself, You can follow the story very easily, no need to have seen the previous episodes,

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

USUAL HALF RATES.—Rs, 1 to As 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.		700
Imports		49,000
Mid. Americans		8.91+6
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.85 -1
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	14.36+23
	Jan.	14.66+ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	14.36+21
	Jan.	14.51+13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Total Imports ... 49,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
August	5.77
Aug.-Sept.	5.73
Sept.-Oct.	5.70
Oct.-Nov.	5.67
Nov.-Dec.	5.62
Dec.-Jan.	5.64
Jan.-Feb.	5.64
Feb.-March	5.60
March-April	5.60
April-May	5.58
May-June	5.56
June-July	5.55
July-Aug.	5.49

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Aug.	5.86+14
Aug.-Sept.	5.83+15
Sept.-Oct.	5.76+13
Oct.-Nov.	5.76+14
Nov.-Dec.	5.71+14
Dec.-Jan.	5.70+14
Jan.-Feb.	5.69+13
Feb.-March	5.66+13
March-April	5.67+12
April-May	5.65+12
May-June	5.64+13
June-July	5.62+12
July-Aug.	5.57+13

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11.59+ 8
November	11.67+10
January	11.75+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st

M. G. Bengal Good	9.55
" " Fully Good	9.70
" " Fine	6.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.20
" " Fine	7.50
" B. each Good	7.40
" " Fully Good	5.95
" " Fine	5.70
" Scinde Good	6.60
" " Fully Good	6.50
" " Fine	6.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	0,000
Futures at New York October	14.73+45
" " January	14.82+46
Spot Cotton at New York	14.89+40
" Orleans	14.85+35
Futures at New Orleans October	14.39+32
" January	14.69+31

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Advanced on Indian Buying—Closed Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6¼
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	59¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % (Nominal)	49½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	70½
Government Securities 3 o/o	60½
Fr. On London at Paris France	28.14

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 21st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1945	£96½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Augt.-Sept. Paid	71
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Nominal	70/6
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,470,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Buseo—62 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Business Done Part Cargo	67/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, August-Sept. Sellers	52/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Sold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	73
Toria Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers	68/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Bulk Nominal	£12-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£124
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£111½
Copper Brazieres	21s/
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	44
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sep.-Dec. Value	22/3
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, sep.-Dec. Value	22/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta sep.-Dec. Value	24/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sep.-Dec. Value	24/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine Hard cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe September.	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	DELIVERY April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach.	Good M.G.	..	..	322	275/85
Broach.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	295/00
Bengal.	Fine M.G.	..	251	..	238/40
Bengal	Fine M.G.	251	266	..	246/53
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	255/62
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	.../..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	240/45
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	290	295/0	..	286/94
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	287/92
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	287/95
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/98
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/02
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	295/05
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	285	..	270/80
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/60
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/78
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	266/70
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	2.0/30
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	295/10
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	3 0/40
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	253/65
Sawginned Dharwar	Good Aug.	316	..	..	327/33
Coompta.	Good M.G.	353	..	..	345/52
Westerns,	Good M.G.	344	..	..	345/50
Westerns,	Good H.G.	341	..	..	335/45

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co, Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd Aug. 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	250	268	296	..25th Jan. 1917
	...	...	...	...
Bengals (M.G.)	266	257	245	.. Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	250	295	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..29th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) F.S.	..	..	268	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	295	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	320	..	.. Ready
D.G.	..	310	..	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm.	..	292	278	.. Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	294	..	.. Sept.
	..	306	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	292	275	.. Ready
	..	304	..	.. 25th Jan. '17.
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	298	284	.. Ready
	..	306	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	302	286	.. Ready
	..	308	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	305	294	.. Ready
	..	315	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Wardha-Ghat (M.G.)	..	310	295	.. Ready
	..	315	..	.. 25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	306	299	.. Ready
	..	..	..	329 25th April 1917
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	362 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	278	266	.. Ready
	..	..	..	...
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	310 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgi.-Dharwar	..	..	..	334 Ready
	..	..	..	330 Sept.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	356 Ready & Sept.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	353 Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	362 Ready
	..	..	..	360 Sept
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	287	.. Ready
Staple.	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st August 1916:—

Cotton	1,542 Bales.
Wheat	8,757 cwts.
Linseed	5,829 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,560 ,,
Ginjellyseed	343 ,,
Groundnuts	1,287 ,,
Castorseed	7,474 ,,
Rice	391 ,,
Myrabollams	841 ,,
Cottonseed	2,321 ,,
Mowraseed	167 ,,
Gram	186 ,,
Joowar	1,679 ,,
Barley	592 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 22nd Aug—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 8 0	6 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangie	40 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 3 0	8 9 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	45 0 0	...
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	...
" Black	36 0 0	...
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	...
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowar	32 0 0	4 13 0
Arandia	37 0 0	...

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 4 6
Linseed May	9 7 0
Linseed September	9 0 6
Wheat August-Sept.	6 2 6
Rapeseed April-May	7 4 0
Jowar Aug.-Sept.	4 13 0
" September	4 14 0
Arandia Aug	37 4 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4⅛d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
To T. Forward	1s. 4⅛d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4⅛ Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	155½
Do. Shanghai	213½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-13-0
English Dragons	16-4-0
Do. 1st Settlement	78-15-0
Do. 2nd Settlement	79-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Aug. 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated widely to-day and a fair amount of business was recorded during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids were placed Rs. 545 to Rs. 537½, Fuzulbhai from Rs. 697½ to Rs. 685, Madhavji from Rs. 1,602½ to Rs. 1,612½, Standards from Rs. 1,635 to Rs. 1,650 and Central India from Rs. 2,450 to Rs. 2,460.

Swadeshi kept almost steady at Rs. 1,850. Ahmedabad Advance declined to Rs. 970.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 390, Indore Malwas at Rs. 405 and Finlays at Rs. 310.

Simplex declined to Rs. 525, and Kasturchand to Rs. 1,020.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 306½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands between Rs. 245 and Rs. 251½. Deferred opened at Rs. 1,215 improved to Rs. 1,280 but closed at Rs. 1,240.

Hydro ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1,445 to Rs. 1,430.

Katni ordinary shares changed hands between Rs. 175 to Rs. 185. Deferred between Rs. 760 to Rs. 840. Preference improved to Rs. 128.

MacKenzie were placed at Rs. 230 Eastern Chemical. Deferreds shares changed hands at Rs. 25.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares declined to Rs. 265.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes was done at Rs. 75½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 11.

THE POONA BANK.

We have received a telegram from the Poona Bank stating that the information published by the "Kesari" that the bank is in liquidation is entirely false.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO.

ANDHRA VALLEY PROJECT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon when Sir Dorab Tata presided.

The Chairman said that in view of the letter which had been already circulated among the shareholders he did not think it was necessary to say anything more. The letter was to this effect:—

You will doubtless remember that the Andhra Valley project was mentioned to you at the annual general meeting of the company held in the year 1914, and at that time your Directors considered that it would be practicable for the Company itself to undertake the development of this scheme at no very distant date.

In October 1915, an application was made to Government for a concession in respect of the Andhra Valley, and Government has very recently replied intimating the entertainment of such application.

On further careful consideration, however, your Directors came to the conclusion that it would not be practicable for the Company to undertake this scheme, at all events in the near future, and a Syndicate was then formed with a view to taking over the scheme from the Company and forming a New Company to work it.

In the month of January last, when your Directors came to the abovementioned conclusion and the Syndicate was formed, the Company had expended rupees one lakh or thereabouts upon investigations in connection with the Andhra Valley project, and was confronted with the necessity for payment of heavy fees for surveys necessary works and plant, etc., and it was then arranged that the Syndicate should take up and continue the Company's investigations and should defray all further expenditure in connection therewith, and the Company's expenditure has stopped short at rupees one lakh, which will come back to the Company if the present agreement is confirmed.

As you are aware, the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, was formed in November, 1910, as an undertaking for the supply in Bombay of 30,000 Electric Horse Power, and it was then estimated that a capital of rupees 175 lakhs would be required, but subsequently the electrical plant has been extended to 40,000 Electrical Horse Power, and the Hydraulic Works, which are as yet incomplete, have been extended to a capacity of upwards of 60,000 Electrical Horse Power. For the Company's undertaking which at its present contemplated state of development is for the supply of 40,000 Horse Power in Bombay, a capital of Rs. 262 lakhs (including debentures) has been raised, but further capital to the extent of approximately Rs. 80 lakhs is required to complete the Company's present undertaking both to cover excess expenditure over the original estimates, and to provide some further items not included in the original estimates; for instance, the acquisition of a strip of land between the transmission line for its full length from the power house at Khopoli to the receiving station in Bombay.

The development of the Andhra Valley project is estimated to require a capital of Rs. 200 lakhs, and if it were to be embarked upon by the Company, the Company would have to raise new capital to the extent of Rs. 280 lakhs.

One obvious objection to the Andhra Valley project being undertaken with capital raised by the Company in extension of its present undertaking, is the fact that Rs. 85 lakhs in the capital of the Company is represented by First Mortgage Debentures, and no further debentures ranking equally therewith can be issued; if the Company undertakes the Andhra Valley project, the whole of the property acquired in connection therewith will merely go to increase the security of the holders of the debentures, referred to, and the entire capital required for the development of the Andhra Valley project will have to be provided in shares, as it will not be feasible to place second debentures. This will necessarily render it difficult to finance the Andhra Valley Scheme as an extension of the Company's undertaking.

Your Directors moreover are advised upon technical grounds that it is important to the Company, especially if supply is to be given to Railways and Tramways, that there should be two independent installations, interconnected as is now proposed, so that may assist the other in emergencies in the maintenance of continuity of supply. Your Directors as stated above do not consider that it is practicable for the Company to undertake the Andhra Valley project in the near future, or in fact for some years, and, apart from any other reason, the indefinite postponement of an alternative supply is in your Directors' opinion calculated to be prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

It must moreover be borne in mind that the concession granted to the Company in respect of the Andhra Valley Scheme will not be allowed to lie idle indefinitely, and that failure to take advantage of the concession may probably lead to its being withdrawn and must of necessity open the door to other prospectors, and to possible competition, which will not exist under the terms proposed to be entered into between the Company and the intended New Company.

In view of the fact that the members of the Syndicate are all of them Directors of the Company, your Directors have thought it proper to place the agreement for transfer before the shareholders for confirmation; but, to dispose of any possible misunderstanding, it should be mentioned that the members of the Syndicate make no profit out of the work they have done in connection with the development of the scheme, and it is a definite provision of the agreement now placed before you that they shall not receive any remuneration or promotion money from the New Company; the only return which the members of the Syndicate obtain for their services is that they have been remunerated by fees for attending meetings of the Syndicate.

The agreement which is now placed before you provides for the following consideration to be paid and satisfied to the Company for the transfer of the concession:—

Clause 9. (a) The payment by the New Company to the Company of rupees five lakhs in cash.

(b) The refund by the New Company to the Company of any expenditure incurred by the Company as at the date of the transfer in excess of the sum of rupees one lakh in connection with the Andhra Valley Scheme.

(c) The refund by the New Company to the Company of all legal costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Company subsequent to the date of the before mentioned resolution of the Directors in connection with the application for and obtaining the license and of and incidental to these presents and the carrying out and completing the same including the legal costs, charges and expenses of the transfer by the Company to the New Company.

Clause 10. The New Company shall pay to the Company annually from the date of the registration of the New Company the sum of rupees fifty thousand and as and when the New Company shall earn profits divisible or capable of being divided amongst its shareholders by way of dividends the New Company shall pay to the Company annually either the said sum of rupees fifty thousand or a sum equivalent to fifteen per cent. upon the remainder of its profits (calculated as below) which ever shall be the larger the intention being that the Company shall be entitled to receive from the New Company the said sum of rupees fifty thousand as a minimum annual payment. The remainder of the profits of the New Company for the purposes of the before mentioned periodical payment shall be arrived at after making all proper allowances and deductions from the annual gross earnings for interest on debentures (if any) loans and deposits and for working expenses chargeable against profits including Agents' commission and deducting a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. upon the issued capital for the time being of the Company paid up or credited as paid up and such amount (if any) as may be required to satisfy any arrears of the cumulative dividend on the preference shares of the New Company for the time being unpaid and deducting a further sum for depreciation equivalent to two per cent. upon the capital expenditure of the Company for the time being upon all buildings machinery plant and other property of the Company in respect of which deduction for depreciation would ordinarily be made in the case of undertakings of a similar nature.

Clause 11. The New Company shall enter into an agreement with the Company defining so far as may be practicable the sphere and scope of the operations of each Company where such operations are likely to clash and for the purpose of promoting co-operation between the two Companies and preventing competition and of preserving and protecting the interests of the two Companies.

Your Directors consider that these terms are very liberal, and, although they firmly believe in the economic value of the Andhra Valley project, yet it is to be remembered that that scheme is not an established undertaking, and your Directors consider that the present Company will be well advised to obtain a definite concrete consideration for its present undeveloped interest in the scheme. The Company will receive from the New Company an initial substantial sum of rupees five lakhs and a subsequent annual minimum payment of rupees fifty thousand, and, as the New Company prospers above a certain stage, the annual payment to the Company will increase automatically.

Sir Dorab Tata then proposed that the Agreement dated the 10th day of August 1916, entered into by the Directors of the Company with Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, and Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas be confirmed.

On being seconded by Sir Vithaldas Damodardas the proposition was passed unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

LIFE IN CLERICAL DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A perusal of the letter on the above subject by "A Mere Clerk" makes one wonder who he is. Is he a firebrand or a Free Lance with a very good education (as evidenced by his diction) but in the occupation of a post in a service which seems to have embittered him by disappointments consequent on supersessions? The question one is naturally tempted to ask is, has not the picture been overdrawn particularly that portion of it which deals with the humble clerk standing before his chief. There is of course, a universal tendency to ingratiate oneself into the good graces of his officer, but is there such a risk of the great sacrifice referred to and is not the gain worth the candle? I combat his statement with an emphatic neagtive. The conditions of clerical service are much the same all the world over and if a man is a respectful subordinate he does not degenerate into an abject slave bereft of all independent feelings and instincts. Discipline must be observed everywhere and an adherence thereto is not, I think, followed by the direful results so graphically portrayed by "A Mere Clerk." While some few G.O.'s may ride the high horse under the obsession that they are G.O.D's., it is entremely unlikely and unreasonable that the majority do so,—and the majority carries the day. I am afraid the percentage if given as 1 in a 100 would be nearer the mark. I think any G. O. should be pleased to have a well qualified university man as his subordinate, and should ordinarily welcome any suggestion for the betterment of the work of the department of whatever character it may be. If "A Mere Clerk" has been describing himself here, may not the fault lie with him? He may have too lofty views,—the natural result, I think, of a University man in a subordinate post. What prevents him from rising in the service, and with his qualifications, ideas and originality becoming a G. O. himself, if he has the right stuff in him i.e., if he has the necessary grit and tact, without which very little of any consequence can be won in this world.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER CLERK.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1916.

Berlin's principal racing event, the £5,000 "Grand Prize," was run at the Grunewald course on July 9, in the presence of a record attendance. The newspapers, anxious as usual to capitalise episodes like these as ever-fresh evidence of the complete "normality" of life in Berlin in war time, make special play with the fact that a record business was also done by the State betting machines, which handled £85,000 in wagers. This exceeds by £22,500 the money betted at the Hamburg Derby on June 25.

GOOD NEWS FOR STOUT PEOPLE.

RAPID FAT REDUCTION WITHOUT EXERCISES OR STARVATION DIETS.

"One great objection to exercises for fat reduction," says a noted Health Scientist, "is the after exhaustion and discomfort they generally cause those who adopt this method of becoming slender. Yet superfluous fat can be rapidly and surprisingly reduced in a more simple way. Get a dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract from any chemist. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, then after they have stood for a minute strain the liquid through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Rub this lotion into the fatty parts of the body, hips, abdomen, chin, or wherever excessive fat exists, for about ten minutes night and morning by a circular movement of the hand. As the preparation is absorbed by the skin it dissolves the fat tissues underneath, at the same time tightening the loosened skin, and leaving it beautifully smooth and firm." 4883

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21st.

Rajan	Leonan	Sourabaya, Aug. 1
Umvoti	Cox	Karachi, Aug. 19

Aug. 22nd.

Caledonia	Dowell	London, July 28

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Sustream	for	Persian Gulf
" *Chunkra	for	Middlesbrough and London
" Sardar	for	Jeddah

*To arrive.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22nd.

Ampleforth	Davies	Hull

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Caboto	Pelligrin.	Calcutta, via Colombo
Clan Maclachlin	Maclean	Liverpool, via Mad as

August 22.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th instant, and is due here in the afternoon of 24th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (homeward bound) on the 19th instant.

S. S. Rajah:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain A. W. Lennan, arrived in harbour on Monday from Sourabaya, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Umvoti:—The steamer Umvoti, 1,629 tons, Captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Karachi, which port she had left on the 19th instant, with a same bottom cargo of wheat.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail, steamer Caledonia, 3,430 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port, she had left on the 28th ultimo, with the English mail of the 4th instant, a general cargo and 160 passengers.

S. S. Ampleforth:—The steamer Ampleforth, 2,410 tons, Captain T. Davies, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Caboto:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caboto, 2,840 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maclachlan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, 3,008 tons, Captain J. E. Maclean, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Madras, with a general and same bottom cargo.

Tuesday, 22nd August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru	Tumayuchi	N. Y. K.
B. Topton	Tuke	K. N. & Co
C. & K. Java Maru	Yanaji	N. Y. K.
D. & E. Palamcotta	MacLean	M. M. & Co
F. Clan Macnachtan	MacLean	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Siqutland	J. M. & Co
H. Helias	Berg	F. E. Campbell & Co
I. Bilka	Tubin	J. M. & Co
M. Calsette	Armitage	P. O. S. N. Co
N. Blakemoor	Barren	J. F. & Co
P. Bombay Maru	Shinosara	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi, Kaveri, Avetavali, Satrauji, Courland, Sabermati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Mansuri	Grey	T. M. & Co
3 Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K.
4 Catania	Amesso	Robattino Line
5 Incemore	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Polygreas Castle	Turbull	L. D. & Co
7 Aleppo	Lewis	J. F. & Co
8 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Aceleng	Mackenzie	
12 & 13 Onda	Goss	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
15 Caboto	Angusto	V. S. N. & Co
16 Fitcol	Grey	T. M. & Co

H. W. D. D.

Knight Templar	Sage	K. N. & Co

H. D. D.

City of Glasgow		K. N. & Co
Galla		Capt. Sailer

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Elysia	Ahnard	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Saruinia	Pelley	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bahadur	Hartock	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
H. B. Jackson	Alton	
Palamcotta	Gaige	M. M. & Co
Sardar	Pender	P. O. S. N. & Co
Umvoti		W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 138 bales wool, E. Dassa & Co.; 4 bales goat hair, E. Dossa & Co.; 29 bales wool, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 192 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 23 bales wool, F. E. Campbell & Co.; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 34 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 54 bales wool, B. Balahdas; 112 bales cotton yarn, F. E. Campbell & Co.; 93 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 40 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 27 bales goat hair, V. Oomersee.

FOR GLASGO.

Elysia (s) 15 nos. empty drums, F. G. Ross.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,982 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri; 2,000 bales mussoor, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 6,000 bales linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 400 bales mustard seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Tapton (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkor (s) 277 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 6,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 5,000 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji & Co.; 504 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 1,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,949 cwts. barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Chinkor (s) 750 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Polglass Castle (s) 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HULL.

Brika (s) 4,860 cwts. cotton seed, A. Kimji.

TO DEVELOP THE BUST.

A simple, safe, and harmless way in which any lady, no matter how thin or old, can increase her bust development from two to five inches in a few weeks is to take 20 grains of phormoid, a standard concentrated food product, just before each meal. For convenience, it is best to ask your chemist to supply you with the standard phormoid tablets, which contain 20 grains each. For a small sum you can get enough to last you two weeks, during which time your bust should develop from one to two inches. Many ladies report five inches' development in four weeks, and at the same time marked improvement in the general health. Phormoid is pleasant to the taste. 4883

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

THERMO FOX

THE CHEAPEST EASIEST and the SAFEST means of Boiling any liquid instantaneously.

Price, Rs. 10 each.

THE ELECTRIC APPARATUS for boiling any liquid.

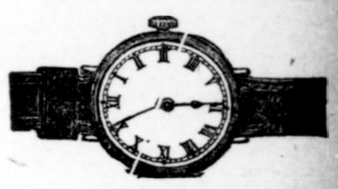
Useful for Travellers, being handy. Good for Hospitals, Nursing Homes and family use.

It boils a tumbler full of water in one minute, ready for tea or soup.

SOLE AGENTS:

D. P. NANAVUTY & Co.,

7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FRE

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The area of heavy rainfall has moved westwards and some heavy falls are reported from the neighbourhood of Udaipur. Light local rainfall occurred over the greater part of the country except the Punjab. Rainfal has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Sind, Central India west, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Diamond Island two, Victoria Point, Moulmein, Maymyo one and a half, Barisal three, Narayanganj two, Sambalpur one and a half, Simla and Jacobabad one, Kalat a half, Udaipur two, Mount Abu, Deesa and Neemuch four, Ahmedabad and Jagdalpur one and a half, Mangalore two and Masulipatam three

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in lower Sind and Gujarat with extension into the Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 22nd. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.14	64.99	58.81	58.59
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	1.18	74.33	62.47	60.25
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	1.06	72.71	58.57	62.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.25	76.59	64.20	69.69

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.708 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.839 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 "
Minimum ... do ...	78.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do do	326 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.12 inches
Total fall during month	16.31 "
Do do. year	65.07 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug	0.05 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.		
Tues	22	m 6 42	24 4	22	1 1a	21 11
		5 30a	23 3			
Wed.	23	m 8 29	24 8	23	m 0 33	18 11
		7 7a	23 0		a 1 44	18 10
Thur.	24	m 9 23	25 3	24	m 1 44	18 10
		8 40a	23 4		3 20	20 10
Fri.	25	m 9 58	25 11	25	m 2 40	18 5
		9 37a	24 1		3 56a	20 0
Sat	26	m 10 26	26 6	26	m 2 25	17 11
		10 14a	24 11		3 28a	19 2
Sun.	27	m 10 55	27 0	27	m 4 5	17 4
		10 48a	25 9		4 57a	18 5
Mon.	28	m 11 21	27 5	28	m 4 42	16 11
		11 22a	26 6		5 24a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 23 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 24 (Thursday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 25 (Friday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 6h. 23m	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 28 (Monday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	19th Aug.	7h. 2m.	a.m.
Full Moon	" "	13th. 5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	20th. 6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	" "	28th. 10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

FOR THE 22ND AUGUST, 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.50in. and Delhi 0.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.23in. Cawnpure 0.33in. and Allahabad 0.34in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jacobabad has had 0.94in. Bikaner 0.59in. Jodhpur 0.61in. Ajmer 0.18in. Kotah 0.16in and Mount Abu 4.42in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bhuj has had 0.80in. Dwarka 0.33in. Rajkot 0.40in. Veraval 0.24in. Surat 0.50in. Ahmedabad 1.70in. Dessa 3.78in. Neemuch 4.21in. and Indore 0.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.59in. of rain and Chanda 0.39in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.14in. Ratnagiri 0.42in. Mormugao 0.11in. and Karwar 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.10in. of rain, Belgaum 0.12in. and Aurangabad 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure is shown to-day over Rajputana, north Gujarat and the northern districts of Central India West and rainfall has extended to upper Sind and increased in west Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar but has decreased in Central India West, the Central Provinces and lower Sind. There has also been an extension of rainfall into the east Punjab but a decrease in south-east Madras and Mysore. Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the east Punjab, the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in north Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan Mysore and on the north Madras coast, while some showers have recurred in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana and local rain in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces and some showers in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Mysore and on the Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (21st Aug.)	96.1	87.6	36	0		—0.01
Jask	92.0	84.1	82	0.2)		0.23
Do. (th Aug.)	..	..	..	..		..
Muskat						
Do. (21st Aug.)	84.2	80.7	81	0.53		0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.1	81.9	79	0.04	3.29	—0.90
Rawalpindi	89.2	74.7	83	..	29.81	12.90
Lahore	92.8	78.7	77	..	29.22	8.89
Hissar	95.9	78.2	78	0.04	14.22	..
Ambala	93.9	76.4	86	0.50	23.80	6.61
Delhi	91.6	77.2	74	0.17	17.28	0.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.5	76.3	71	..	20.27	2.73
Mainpuri	90.5	77.0	73	0.23	25.23	9.01
Jhansi	84.5	74.8	79	..	29.43	9.99
Cawnpore	90.4	77.9	93	0.33	39.22	16.95
Allahabad	90.8	79.2	93	0.34	47.77	22.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.3	76.8	74	0.94	1.54	—0.63
Karachi	84.7	78.0	90	0.05	17.76	12.23
Ajmer	84.2	72.0	89	0.18	14.28	—0.68
Jaipore	87.6	71.4	96	0.03	14.27	—1.37
Kotah	93.2	74.6	91	0.16	25.20	9.37
Mount Abu	69.2	64.4	98	4.42	54.73	10.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	76.5	90	0.80	9.14	—0.87
Dwarka	80.6	77.4	89	0.33	8.49	—2.55
Veraval	81.4	78.5	91	0.24	14.28	0.17
Rajkot	82.0	75.8	95	0.40	17.41	—2.19
Bhavnagar Para	84.9	76.4	94	0.69	17.46	—1.19
Surat	84.9	74.9	89	0.50	26.88	—0.09
Ahmedabad	82.0	70.1	95	0.41	16.71	—3.28
Deesa	84.0	75.7	97	0.04	10.83	—2.80
Neemuch	75.6	72.6	98	4.62	25.36	11.68
Indore	74.9	70.1	91	2.05	30.84	10.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	75.5	77	0.80	32.36	—5.97
Saugor	80.5	69.2	87	0.24	22.32	—9.45
Hoshangabad	82.9	71.4	93	0.37	37.44	4.66
Khandwa	81.4	73.7	96	..	24.85	5.57
Akola	87.6	75.6	82	0.59	26.26	6.59
Amroati	86.0	75.1	85	..	25.19	4.43
Nagpur	86.6	71.8	75	0.06	34.49	5.99
Chindw	80.6	74.8	79	0.38	34.39	—0.04
Raipur	88.1	76.9	92	0.02	26.01	6.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	79.0	81	0.14	64.83	10.75
Ratnagiri	84.7	76.0	87	0.42	50.19	23.83
Marmugao	84.4	75.4	82	0.11	58.22	14.47
Karwar	82.7	77.2	88	0.17	90.78	—3.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.0	72.4	93	0.04	12.91	1.31
Ahmednagar	84.0	69.8	79	0.02	16.74	6.42
Poona	81.4	70.3	86	0.10	12.46	—2.50
Sholapur	90.3	71.9	75	..	19.21	6.78
Bijapur	89.0	68.7	70	..	10.49	3.04
Belgaum	78.4	65.5	92	0.12	27.00	—4.94
Aurangabad	85.6	69.8	88	0.38	28.41	13.01
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	74.2	74	..	22.40	0.04
Hyderabad	89.6	73.2	79	..	22.28	7.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.7	76.7	90	2.15	55.91	—5.95
Calicut	80.6	74.1	93	0.48	76.25	—1.67
Cochin	84.0	75.9	82	0.17	59.22	—1.47
Colombo	86.4	78.2	82	..	59.16	7.92
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.5	74.2	90	2.74	33.87	17.97
Bellary	91.3	73.9	69	..	10.07	4.60
Cuddapah	91.2	76.9	80	0.17	?	?
Madras	90.2	77.5	69	..	9.34	0.06
Bangalore	80.8	66.4	92	0.26	16.62	7.15
Coimbatore	87.8	69.8	82	0.03	5.27	1.46
Trichinopoly	90.4	70.6	71	..	13.71	4.59
Negapatam	88.4	74.8	87	..	10.46	4.7

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd August 1916 was 29.566 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F, all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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DADA V. ENGINEER.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE REJECTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada charged Nanabhoy Cowasji, Engineer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis.

Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah with Mr. Mangaldas appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. F. Ghaswala with Mr. Rustomji Bharucha of Messrs. Rustomji Jamshedji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said:—In this case the complaint was filed before me on the 7th of April, 1916. Thereupon I issued notice to show cause why summons should not be granted. On the 19th April Mr. Strangman appeared for the complainant and Mr. Velinker appeared for the accused. The accused put in a written statement in which he alleged that the case was false, brought under instigation of Mr. Surajmal, a solicitor of the High Court, and prayed that the notice be converted into summons as he wanted a full enquiry into the matter for the sake of his own reputation. Upon this assertion I had no option but to convert the notice into summons. On the day fixed for hearing the case the complainant was represented by Mr. Navalkar, who asked for leave to withdraw the case and the accused who was once anxious for a full enquiry had no objection to the withdrawal. I was not satisfied with the *bona fides* of the application. Upon questioning the complainant, he substantially confirmed the allegations made by the accused against Mr. Surajmal. This roused my suspicion and I resolved to examine Mr. Surajmal before passing any order. On the day fixed for examining Mr. Surajmal an array of counsel appeared before me and the complainant who was represented by Mr. Davar, stated that he wanted to proceed with the case and Mr. Davar gave a long explanation of the circumstances under which the complainant instructed Mr. Navalkar to apply for withdrawing the case. I allowed the case to proceed.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution is as follows:—The complainant had advanced Rs. 2,400 to one Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff upon two hundis of Rs. 1,200 each. The money due upon these hundis was repaid to the accused by Mr. Wamanrao in Mr. Surajmal's office on different dates on behalf of Nagindas. The accused endorsed the hundis and received payment. He had no authority to sign or receive the money on behalf of the complainant and secondly he misapplied the money so received. The complainant further alleges that he gave the accused Rs. 3,000 for purpose not mentioned in his deposition or exmaination-in-chief. Upon the evidence recorded I charged the accused under section 406 I. P. C., in respect of each of the hundis for Rs. 1,200 and in respect to the sum of Rs. 3,000.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The evidence establishes that large sums of money belonging to the complainant passed through the accused and Mr. Surajmal. The accused apparently had liberty to handle the complainant's money and the relationship subsisting between the accused and the complainant was such that it appears to me to be doubtful if he could be held criminally liable for moneys not accounted for by him. But as the question is not free from doubt and no argument has been addressed to me on this point I shall deal with the merits of the case.

ONUS NOT DISCHARGED.

It is admitted by the accused that he received the various sums which form the subject of the charge. But he contends that he had repaid them. Under the circumstances the onus is on the prosecution to prove non-payment (*vide* unreported Criminal ruling No. 47 of 1896). The only piece of evidence given upon this point is that given by the complainant himself, but after his conflicting statements it would be unsafe to place reliance upon his uncorroborated testimony. The evidence adduced for explaining the application for withdrawing the case and for stating that the allegations against the accused in his complaint were false and that he could not say "whether the accused had accounted for the moneys recovered from Nagindas" is not satisfactory. I must therefore hold that the onus is not discharged.

CASE FAILS ON ITS MERITS.

Apart from the onus, the prosecution case must fail on its merits as the evidence does not establish the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt and I must give the accused the benefit of the doubt. The only evidence in support of the case for the prosecution is that given by Mr. Surajmal and Mr. Wamanrao. Mr. Surajmal deposes that on several occasions the accused said to the complainant that the money was lost as Nagindas was unable to pay as he was in insolvent circumstances. But the accused left Mr. Surajmal in December, 1914, and Wamanrao says "Upto 1915 there was no rumour that Nagindas had become insolvent." If Wamanrao had heard no such rumour much less could the complainant have heard. I must therefore reject this part of Mr. Surajmal's evidence. It is also strange that Mr. Surajmal made no enquiries about the solvency of Nagindas and took no steps to recover the money due on the hundis in the interests of his client.

A SIGNIFICANT ENTRY.

In support of his defence the accused points to an entry, dated 18th January, 1911, and alleges that this was the repayment of one of the hundis. The coincidence in the dates is so striking that even Mr. Nariman anticipated this defence. Mr. Surajmal swears that the entry cannot relate to repayment by Nagindas because it does not contain the particulars. But no such particulars are necessary in accounts between the complainant and Mr. Surajmal. As to the payment having been made at 6-30 p.m. on each occasion I find it difficult to rely on it absolutely. Besides the clerk who made the entry is not called. It could be made even after 6-30 p.m. So far as the claim of Rs. 3,000 is concerned there is the evidence of Sulemanji. And although Sulemanji did not impress me favourably I think it would not be quite safe after the conflicting statements of the complainant to hold beyond doubt that the sum was not repaid to the complainant.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

Regarding the second charge of Rs. 1,200 there is only the conflicting evidence of the complainant, contradicted by the accused. Personally I feel morally convinced that the complainant has lost large sums of money. The complainant is a feeble-minded man having "more money than brains" as his counsel aptly described him. He is also addicted to wine and women and such a man easily falls a prey to sharks but although I am sorry for his losses I must act on legal evidence and in doing so I must give the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquit him.

The Magistrate next said he found that the case had been protracted a little bit long owing to the accused's application for transfer and change of counsel. It was on that account postponed for one month. The prosecution had expedited the hearing of the case and had it not been for the postponement the case would have been finished much earlier.

FREEDOM FOR GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper to say a few words with regard to the letter signed "D. R." in to-day's issue under the above heading. "D. R.'s" views are certainly the views of all men and women of every nation, especially the British nation, but as "D. R." points out there are others—yes, I unreservedly call the others cowards and cowards' companions. Straightaway I will assert that the coward that would not marry a girl because she served in an hospital, has not the manliness to attest and get dressed in khaki,—no, he might get hurt,—he would sooner leave that for men to do, in fact I would suggest that they would not have pluck enough to get married at all. And for so-called women who would not allow their daughters near a Soldiers' Ward,—well, if their husbands and sons were in a ward through doing their duty to their country, as they could be if they were loyal enough, I do not think for a moment but there would be little objection to one of their daughters going to help to comfort the men who have been wounded while struggling to keep the very home they live in free from foreign invasion. Those cowards and so-called women are a class which are most disloyal and know nothing about honour at all. The war was only 13 days commenced in 1914 when the writer of this letter, with the consent of his wife, had left his profession and was dressed in khaki; since then he has had one brother killed, one maimed for life, and another badly wounded. I only wish that my three sons and daughters were old enough to render assistance and they would be doing their duty also. I would point out to those nondescripts, for their information, that they have lords in the trenches while their ladies and their daughters are dressing the wounds and caring for the wounded soldiers, irrespective of the soldier's rank—and may God bless them for their devotion.—Yours, etc.,

R. I. F.

Bombay, Aug. 22r 1916.

"AFTER-CARE FUND AND ASSOCIATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you kindly allow me to correct an important part of the account of the meeting at the Secretariat last Thursday, the 17th instant.

Sir Sassoon David's letter, which I read out at the Meeting, made only a non-committal suggestion as to handing over Rs. 5,000 or the balance of the Sheppard entertainment, towards the "After-Care Fund and Association" and the resolution passed at the Meeting should read:—

"In the event of the Sheppard Entertainment Committee transferring a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the "After-Care Fund and Association," the subscribers of the "After-Care Fund" resolve unanimously to name the Fund, the "Sheppard After-Care Fund and Association".—Yours, etc.,

J. LLOYD-JONES,

H. M's. Mint.
22nd August, 1916.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th of Shravan Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Shawal 1334.
Parsi: 17th (Sarosh) of Uspundarmud, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon, 30th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 22 m. Sunset: 7 h. 1 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Special general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library, at Khetwadi Main Road, 6 p.m.

Balloting for the election of a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation, closes at 4 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 24.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, at 6 p.m., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. for Ganeshkhind.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 23.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday, the 24th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m.

Dress, Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, no Bandoliers

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I. A.) will be held this week as follows, every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m., Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station

Musketry.—At the shoot held at the British Infantry, Range, Colaba, on the 19th inst., the following member was awarded a silver spoon for the highest score obtained.

Trooper A. C. Times, "B" Troop, 108 points, H. P. S. 120.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

August 21.

No. 269—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 21st instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sregt. G. Barnes.

X

No. 270—PARADES:—

7 a.m. Thursday 24th instant Skeleton 15pr. B.L. Gun Drill parade at the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, weather permitting; if wet, at Headquarters.

6-45 p.m., Thursday, 24th instant, lecture at Headquarters by Lieut. Commander Holmes, R.N., entitled "Naval Gunnery."

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Rifle Drill:—Arsenal Section.—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section:—Tuesdays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m.

Gun Drill: Arsenal Section:—Mondays and Thursdays at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section:—Mondays and Thursdays at 5-45 p.m.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS, 1915-16.

These competitions will take place on Sunday the 10th September 1916 commencing at 8 a. m.

All entries to be sent to the C. S. M. Instr. by 31st August 1916.

All members who have joined this season will have to make themselves efficients before they receive any prizes.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

A general meeting will be held at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on 23rd instant on business relating to the B.V.A. Rifle Association.

There will be an Entertainment Committee meeting at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, 23rd Aug., 1916.

Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants to be furnished by "E" Coy. during week ending 26th instant. Next for duty "F" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N.C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

285. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

286. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

287.—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

288.—Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Coy.—Coy. Parade on Thursday, 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

Recruits will attend this Parade.

Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parade.

Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday 25th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

"J." Coy.—Coy. Parades of all Sections at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday, 29th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order (shorts) doublets and canes. Pencil and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Major E. Phelps, 2nd Worcester Regt. will lecture in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. to-day Wednesday August 23rd, on "the use of the Rifle in war and its Duties." All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Aug. 22.

787 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 26th August 1916.—

At Headquarters—

Recruits, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Company, Wednesday at 7 a.m., Drill order.

Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Field defences," Friday at 7-15 a.m., Drill order.

At the Engineering College—

"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

At the Central Gymnasia—

Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.

At Satara—

Machine Gun parades, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

At Ahmednagar—

Gun drill, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m.

788 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays, and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

Miniature Rifle Club, Ladies matches 1 to 4, Gentlemen's 4, 5 and 6, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m

Sd. C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mithell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

March—"Guard of Honour" ..... Karl Kaps
Overture—"The Silver Cross" ..... Herman
Valse—'Mighty like a Rose" ..... Nevin
Selection—"Patience" ..... Sullivan
Song—"There a Long Long Trail" ..... Elliott
Melodies from the Revue—"The Bing Boys are here"... Ayer
Two Step—'Maudy on the Mash" ... Thurban

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday when Mr. J. P. Orr presided. Business of a routine nature only was transacted.

HOUSE COLLAPSE IN KOLSA LANE.

A three-storied house, situated in Kolsa Lane off Falkland Road, and belonging to Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla, which was under repairs, partially collapsed on Monday on account of the west wall giving way. Deputy Inspector Melville on receiving information proceeded to the scene and asked the tenants to vacate the building, which they did.

WRESTLING MATCHES.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Wrestling Matches were arranged in the compound of Mrs. Aimai Wadya's settlement at Parel. Prizes consisting of pagris caps and cocoanut fruits were distributed to the winners. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Wagh, Mr. and Mrs. Kulkarni Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mrs. Sarswatibai Sanzgiri.

SHOCKING BURNING FATALITY.

Shivbai Rajaram, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, was on the 15th instant cooking in her house at Kamatipura, where she was residing with her husband, when she was seized by an epileptic fit which she was subject to and she fell on the fireplace. Her saree caught fire, and she was extensively burnt about her head and body before her husband whom her cries brought there could put out the flames. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

MUNICIPAL CLERK'S SUICIDE.

THREATENED BY HIS SUPERIOR.

Ramchandra Veyarkatrao, aged 32 years, employed as a time-keeper in the C. Ward Bombay Municipality, was found dead in his bed at his place of residence at Agripada yesterday morning. A letter was found lying near his bed in which he stated that he had taken strychnine.

The deceased in the letter further stated that he was threatened by his superior.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, when a verdict of suicide was recorded.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL STABLE CASE.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Ragunath Rao of the C. I. D. charged John Carrol, a Sub-Inspector, in the feeding branch of the Municipal Health Department, with criminal breach of trust in respect of three bags of gram of the value of Rs. 25.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, Mr. C. N. Kanga and Mr. Kamat defended the accused.

After some evidence was recorded for the prosecution the accused put in a written statement. He stated that on the 1st August he was deputed to supervise the Municipal bullock stable in the C Ward. While the Sub-Inspectors were deputed by turns to do this supervising duty, there was a muccadum who was in permanent charge of the stables. His duties were to take delivery of the supplies sent by the contractor, to store the same in the godown to take out the supplies required daily, etc. The sub-inspector's duties were to exercise general supervision. Before he took charge on the 1st August, the accused stated, the indent for the supplies for the first week of August had already been prepared and sent by the ward clerk, and he had no knowledge of its contents, nor had he any hand in its preparation. On the 2nd instant the muccadum asked him to enter certain particulars in the ration book and relying on him he made entries in the book according to his dictation. Whenever there was an excess it was returned to the contractor's men when they came to the stables. He did not notice how much excess was there as the grain was not at all weighed in his presence, and relied on the muccadum to return such excess as might be found. On the 4th instant, when the contractor's coolies came there for the excess grain, he referred them to the muccadum and he expected him to return the excess that there might be and busied himself with his other duties. He relied on the muccadum to honestly discharge his duties. He was not present when the cart was loaded. As regarded the payment of Rs. 5 to the muccadum's wife, the accused said the muccadum had asked him for a loan of Rs. 5, and he gave the amount to the woman when she came to his place to receive it. It was entirely false that he went to the muccadum's house and paid his wife Rs. 5. This part of the story was concocted to save the muccadum at his expense. The accused said he had to attend to a lot of work, and although in theory he was supposed to supervise the stables, rations, etc., yet in actual practice almost all such work was left to the muccadum and usually he relied upon him to do it honestly without checking and supervising it strictly.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BROKER GETS THREE MONTHS AND IS FINED RS. 150.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Dharsi Bhagwandas, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 200 shares of the National Financing Co. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. A. P. M. Mehta, Deputy Sheriff, in his official capacity, entrusted the accused with the 200 shares for sale in October 1915. The accused sold the shares to Mr. R. F. Kaka on the 22nd October for Rs. 1,200 and passed a receipt for the same. He failed to pay the money to the Deputy Sheriff and was found missing. Some friends of his raised Rs. 950 and paid it to Mr. Mehta, though allowing for brokerage, etc., the amount to be paid was Rs. 1,080.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had spent the money in paying some debts in the share market.

Mr. Desai asked that the accused be given the option of a fine.

The Magistrate said a deterrent punishment was necessary. He sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to two months further imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 130 were ordered to be paid to the Deputy Sheriff.

ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF FRAUD.

V. P. P. PARCELS TO NATIVE CHIEFS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Ragunath Rao of the C.I.D. charged Jivan Saheb alias Jivanji Anandji with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused sent a V.P. parcel containing a bottle of scent, valued at five annas, to the Thakore Saheb of Lathi and also sent a V.P. railway receipt to the Post Office at Lathi to the address of the Thakore Saheb. There the Secretary to the Thakore Saheb took delivery of the receipt by paying Rs. 28-14, the sum specified therein and sent a man with it to the railway station at Dhasa to bring the parcel. On the parcel being opened it was found to contain only a bottle of scent worth about five annas. The accused was in the habit of sending such bottles to rulers of different states in Kathiawar.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that the accused was in the habit of sending such parcels and that the rulers of the different states in Kathiawar might not find it convenient to come down to Bombay to prosecute him, sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris, charged Yakub Ibrahim Sayani, a pleader, with using as genuine a forged document, with criminal breach of trust and with cheating in respect of certain title deeds belonging to Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ismail Kazi Rahimtulla.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence that the accused himself copied the Gujarati signatures on the documents but there was abundant evidence on record that the accused himself used the forged documents which appeared to bear the forged signatures of the complainant. He therefore committed the accused on a charge under section 467, read with section 471 of the Indian Penal Code; also under sections 409 and 420 respectively for knowingly using a forged document for raising moneys thereon and for cheating Marwari Kesra Kusa.

HA TING A CHAPLAIN.

ACCU SED SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Samuel Walton was charged with cheating the Rev. Frank Hart, Chaplain, Wesleyan Church at Colaba, by inducing him to part with Rs. 5, on false pretences.

The case for the prosecution was that about two years ago the accused went to the Rev. Hart and asked for some money, saying his wife was dead and asking him to perform burial service at the Sewree Cemetery. The Rev. Hart gave him Rs. 2 and spent another Rs. 5 on gharry hire to go to Sewree, where on arrival he found there was no body to be buried there and the accused was missing. In August last the Rev. Hart found the accused at the St. George's Hospital, where the latter was being treated for malaria. Information was given to the Police and it was found that the accused had similarly approached another clergyman.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

OLD OFFENDERS SENT TO JAIL

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged G. Gulam Mahomed and Haji Mahomed with selling half a grain of cocaine without a license and with abetment. The accused were caught on the roof of a house. They pleaded guilty. The first accused, who had three previous convictions, was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and the second, who had one previous conviction, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY WILLINGDON'S ARRIVAL.

A BUSY DAY.

Lady Willingdon arrived by the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia, yesterday morning. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Staff went on board to meet. Her Excellency landed at the Ballard Pier about 8-30 a.m., about two hours before she was expected, and in consequence only a few of the many who proposed to be present to welcome her at the Bunder, had heard of this early arrival of the mail steamer.

During the course of the morning Her Excellency visited the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund where all the lady workers were assembled to meet her and give her a very warm welcome. Mr. Wardlaw Milne made a happy speech on behalf of the Ladies' Branch welcoming her Excellency to which she replied. Afterwards Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital and the Freeman-Thomas War Hospital. Lord Willingdon accompanied her on each of these visits.

Their Excellencies leave Victoria Terminus, at 2-45 p.m. on Friday, the 25th instant, for Ganeshkhind.

DURBAR AT AKALKOT.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

On Sunday the 20th instant at a Durbar held at Akalkot the Raja Saheb of Akalkot was invested by the Political Agent, Mr. H. L. Painter with full powers to administer his own State.

In the course of his speech the Raja Saheb said,—

Many of the Indian States have been progressing rapidly in various directions of late years. And in all that is beneficial to the people, I trust that Akalkot may hold her own among these. Education, physical training, sanitation, improvement of trade, manufactures and agriculture and irrigation are the urgent needs of India to-day. And I hope that a succession of prosperous years will give me the necessary resources for effecting progress in the foregoing matters. As for irrigation, we have had this year in Akalkot a more than sufficient rainfall. But the usual bar to many projects of usefulness here is the lack of water. In fact the deficiency is often so great as to be seriously distressing to the inhabitants in a thirsty year. I have, as you are aware, Sir, for some time been counsulting Government as regards a water supply scheme. And to perfect this and bring it into action will be one of my first cares.

I must first express my sense of the debt of gratitude I owe to the British Government for the position I hold at present. Government chose me, as a child of four years old to be Raja: and placed me under the care of a lady eminently fitted for the task of bringing me up. Government gave me a good education followed by an excellent military training. And to crown all, to my great pride and joy, His Majesty the King-Emperor not only granted me a commission in the British army, but permitted me to have the honour of serving him in the field. For 18 years the British Government has seen to the able administration of the State. And by the utmost economy compatible with efficiency, the Akalkot finances have been, as you, Sir, point out, brought into a very flourishing condition.

In return for all this, I hope, by lifelong loyalty and active devotion to the British Crown, to prove myself worthy of the position that has been conferred on me.

Mr. Painter, Political Agent after reviewing the career of the young Raja Saheb and the efficient administration of the State by Rao Bahadur Rale, the State Karbari which led to steady increase in revenue said:—

My remarks would be incomplete if I did not refer to the improvements which have been effected during his regime in most, if not all, branches of the administration: the most notable are perhaps the numerous roads, schools and wells which have been built or repaired and the amelioration in the personnel, pay and prospects of employees in the various departments of the State service.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Painter said:—

In performing, under the orders of Government, this ceremony of investing you, on your 23rd birthday and the auspicious occasion of the Gokul Ashtami festival, with the full powers of the State, I feel confident that you will administer it wisely and well always mindful of your debt to those who have had charge, during your minority, of your person and your State, and have so eminently fitted them to govern and to be governed according to modern standards, and of your duties towards the subjects over whom your rule begins to-day.

BREACH IN RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

GUJRAT MAIL FIVE HOURS LATE.

The Gujerat mail with the passengers of the R. M. Railway arrived in Bombay about five hours late yesterday. The railway line, about a mile in length, near the Rani Station on the Rajputana-Malawa Railway has been washed away and consequently the running of trains on the line has been considerably delayed. Passengers have to tranship there and it is believed the breach will take three days to repair. The Gujerat mail had therefore to wait at Ahmedabad for the R. M. Railway passengers

About a hundred feet of the embankment of the Kali-Sindh Bridge near Chobala Station on the Nagda-Muttra Railway has been washed away by the heavy rains and flood, and consequently passengers travelling by that line will have to tranship there. It is believed transhipment would be necessary for three days. The Northern Express which left Bombay on Monday night changed its route and proceeded via Ruttani and Ajmere and the route of the Northern Express coming to Bombay was diverted to the G. I. P. Railway lines via Kotah and Bina.

FRESH BREACHES.

The Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway writes:—Owing to damage caused by floods the line between Suvasra and Chaumahla on the Nagda-Muttra Section of this Railway, about 65 miles north of Rutlam, has been breached and the train service between these two stations has been suspended until further notice. Transhipment of all traffic is at present impossible.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 22.

It is reported that on account of continual rain a portion of the line between Samni and Jambusar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway is closed and it will probably be opened on or about the 28th instant.

JODHPUR, Aug. 22.

The line has been badly breached between Marwar Junction and Marwar Pali. The train service between those stations is suspended and transhipment is impossible. The duration of the breach will probably be some days.

DESIGN OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

POOR SEAGOING QUALITIES AND LIMITED CAPACITY.

Poor seagoing qualities and limited capacity make it certain that the Deutschland and ships of her kind will have no material effect upon the outcome of the war, says the "New York Herald."

The American journal gives a description of the vessel, the design of which, it says has been kept a great secret by the Germans. To obtain speed and the strength against pressure the Germans built the Deutschland with two hulls. The inner hull is perfectly round and very strong. The outer hull is lighter and so shaped that it gives the Deutschland the best possible lines for speed. By means of inlets from the outer hull to the inner hull, the pressure of the water when the boat is submerged is brought chiefly against this inner hull. In the outer hull is space for fuel oil and part of the cargo.

Within the circular inner hull is the main cargo space, the men's quarters, and engine rooms. The living quarters and engines are contained in a long boxlike room, hung from the top of the inner hull and run from the bow to the stern. All of the space within the inner hull outside of this room is used for the cargo and ballast tanks. In the bottom of the inner hull also are located the storage batteries for operating the boat while submerged.

The engines are ordinary internal combustion Diesel oil engines. Her distinguishing feature is her pointed bow and her tapering line. The most notable achievement of the Germans in her construction is the utilisation of space. Cargo space is found in every conceivable nook and corner.

The space for living quarters is extremely small. The captain's room, the largest space, of course, allotted to anyone aboard is ten feet by six feet, and most of this is taken up by his bed. Only the officers have a mess room. The crew eat from their laps. Twelve seamen bunk in one small room. Four engineers bunk aft of the engine room, where the heat must be terrific.

A DIRTY TRICK.

LATEST FORM OF HUNNISH ROGUERY.

One of the meanest forms of money-making imagined by the Germans is exposed by the "Cri de Paris," which got its information direct from the victim. The latter is a lady who until a few weeks ago still lived in the invaded regions.

Having a large house, she was obliged to billet some half-dozen German officers. One of them was continually remarking upon her sadness, and asked her why she did not try to get news of her husband, who was serving with his regiment in France. Finally, on the pledged word of the officer that she could safely entrust a letter to him, and that he would see that it was forwarded to France, she wrote a letter and confided it to him.

Two days afterwards she was summoned before the local military authority. The letter was placed before her, and she was unable to disclaim having written it. Never supposing for a moment that the officer had betrayed her, she strenuously denied that she had confided it to anyone connected with the Army. A messenger was sent to fetch the officer concerned. When informed that the lady denied having handed it to him, he saluted and said:—

I gave my word of honour that this woman endeavoured to persuade me to smuggle out a letter.

His superior threatened her with all sorts of penalties, but wound up by saying that they would compromise with a fine of 25,000 francs. The lady pointed out that she did not posses such a sum.

"Sign a cheque," came the answer. "But my husband alone has the signature."

"That doesn't matter," she was told. "Sign all the same; he'l honour it."

And, to avoid indefinite imprisonment, she did so. She afterwards discovered that all informers, especially officers, get a percentage of the fines inflicted.

Then she understood.

PURCHASE OF JUTE FOR WAR PURPOSES.

REPORTED SOLE CONTRACT WITH RALLI BROTHERS.

PROTEST FROM CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Details of a scheme under which Messrs. Ralli Bros become sole buyers of jute for Dundee war requirements, are still lacking, but a brief cablegram received in Calcutta to-day, writes the "Empire," indicates that the favoured firm will be allowed to purchase up to four lakhs of bales on condition that they will not compete for further jute business in Britain. The project is keenly resented by all British, especially old-established, firms of jute shippers who as a result of the undertaking stand to lose 50 per cent. of their business as it exists under war conditions. The contract had a depressing effect on to-day's market, balers refusing to name the price while mills declined to buy, the general inclination being to do no business until the British Government formally declares itself. In the meantime, European cutcha bales have descended from Rs. 10 to Rs. 51, a drop of Rs. 2-8 from the previous quoted at Saturday's closing figure of Rs. 51, a drop of Rs. 2-8 from the previous value.

A special general meeting of the members of the Baled Jute Shippers' Association took place to-day. It was unanimously resolved that the following protest be communicated to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, the London Jute Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

"That this meeting views with alarm and dissatisfaction the agreement reported to have been made by his Majesty's Government with Messrs. Ralli Brothers whereby that firm are empowered to purchase on behalf of Government jute for Dundee mills to the extent of orders placed by the Government for sand bags and cloth. That this meeting strongly protests against the appointment, particularly without previous consultation with the jute trade, of any one firm of shippers for this responsible work, and further that the appointment of Messrs. Ralli Brothers will, in the opinion of this meeting, act detrimentally to many British firms who are established in Calcutta, who are staffed entirely by British subjects and who have, at great expense and trouble, built up export jute business to Dundee individually, as large as, if not larger than, the business of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and that this meeting trusts that on reconsideration Government may see their way to cancel the agreement in question and to see that orders are placed with shippers of jute to Dundee on a basis similar to that upon which orders for war bags are placed with Calcutta jute mills."

It is understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will support this resolution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The share market opened to-day after a holiday with very strong inquiry for jute mill shares. Easiness in the jute market and steadiness in gunny the market combined exercised a stimulating effect upon jute and a large turnover took place with prices showing an upward tendency. A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares and in the miscellaneous department the feature of the day was the inquiry for Dalbhoom Gold shares which were done at Rs. 22-4. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12, 12-4; Bansra 11-8, 11-12; Bhuskajuri 14-14; Bokaro and Ramgurh 11-8, 11-12; Kosonda 18-4; Lakurka 22-6; Ondal (ord) 6-8; Ondal (pref) 97 to 98; Samla Kendra 12-12, 13; Sendra 15; Sutkidih 11-8; Standard 33; Teetulmuri 12-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 402, 403, 402; Auckland (ord) 188 to 191; Barnagore (ord) 92 to 96; Clive (ord) 131; Delta (ord) 384, 385; Empire (ord) 37-6, 37-6; Fort Gloster (ord) 412, 413; Fort William (ord) 137, 138; Hooghly (ord) 48-4 to 49-8 s.t.; Howrah (ord) 230-8, 231, 231-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 334, 335, 336; Kanknarah (ord) 455, 456; Kinison (ord) 546; New Central (pref) 120; Northbrook (ord) 31, 31-2; Standard (ord) 323 to 325.

Miscellaneous:—Champaran Sugar 131, 132 x.d.; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 101; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 22, 22-4; Howrah Oil 48-8 x.d. Howrah Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 103; Hooghly Flour 12-4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-10 to 75-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-2 to 76-6.

COMMERCIAL USER ATTESTIFIES:

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The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

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Improves appetite and increases body weight.
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A DROP OF
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Makes you feel like bathing in the best of scents.
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25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

The Success of Patrick MacGill

Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

"CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

Born in Donegal of Irish peasants, Patrick MacGill is now in his twenty-sixth year. He started life at nine years of age as a potato-digger in the North of Scotland. He then became a farm-hand, labourer, tramp, drainer, and navvy in turn, and all these phases of his life are described with great power in his autobiography ("Children of the Dead End").

In his spare time he wrote poems and studied to such effect that he was soon able to translate from the French and German. A little paper-covered book entitled "Songs of a Navvy" (a collector recently offered a guinea for a copy) and published by himself, was his first venture. An article, scribbled in pencil on a piece of dirty paper in a navvy-shack, found its way to the editor of a London paper, who immediately sent for MacGill and gave him a post on his staff.

At the beginning of September, 1914, Patrick MacGill enlisted in the London Irish Rifles, and has been at Givenchy, Guinchy, Festubert, Grenay, and many other places, and was finally wounded at Loos in September last. "The Red Horizon" was written entirely in the trenches.

Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

Patrick MacGill has just written a series of six vivid word pictures of life at the Front entitled:

"From the Trenches"

The sole right of publication for these remarkable productions of this literary genius in India has been secured by the

"Sunday Chronicle"

in the colums of which journal their publication will shortly commence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 23, 1916.

THE RECKONING.

The question as to how far the Central Powers can or should be penalised after they have been vanquished is one of never-ending interest among economists and those who pose as such. It is rather interesting to find Mr. Edgar Crammond among those who favour the infliction of penalties which will hold Germany and her chief ally in bondage for many years after the war, until, in fact, the Allies are satisfied that the Germanic peoples are not likely again to disturb the peace of the world. Mr. Crammond treats with contempt the manifesto issued by certain prominent Free Traders after the Paris Conference, who declared *inter alia*:—

Then if we punish Germany we make her poorer and therefore less able to make material restitution to those whom she has wronged.

By closing the avenues of international trade to Germany she would be thrown back into brooding on herself and her grievances and to the organisation of more militarism as the only escape from an intolerable position. This would be the blackest future for the whole world

Mr. Crammond supposes that the signatories to this document have been able to satisfy themselves that the peaceful future of the world is assured if Germany is to be allowed to have free access to all the markets of the world. But he thinks the average business will reflect that between 1872 and 1914 we opened our doors to the German people and to German trade to the fullest possible extent without securing universal peace. "On the contrary," he says "the evidence is indisputable that the magnitude of foreign trade immensely strengthened Germany in her gigantic preparations for war and it would be an act of stupendous folly if we failed to put forward all our power in order that such economic pressure may be brought to bear upon Germany, as will ensure that she shall not again be in a position to plunge the world into a hell of suffering." We think Mr. Crammond is inclined to take somewhat narrow and shortsighted views and he does not do the protesting Free Traders justice by quoting a couple of paragraphs from their considered and well-argued document. On the other hand, there is a good deal to be said for his contention, on historical grounds, that Germany has deliberately used her prosperity in the past to build up a military organisation which would give her power over the whole world. For this he is able to quote chapter and verse, for the published records, written by her own statesmen and soldiers tell us with what cynical and calculating brutality,—leaving the responsibility for the present war for the moment aside,—she laid her plans years beforehand for the initiation and conduct of the wars of the last century which she represented at the time as being aggressive onslaughts on her independence, if not her very existence, and the callousness with which she has always made her victims pay for her victories, endeavouring to bleed them white and make them powerless to rise again. But whether the Allies should follow in her footsteps is another question which requires to be argued from the moral as well as the material point of view. However, we are not greatly concerned for the present to follow Mr. Crammond into the political side of his argument. A much wider statesmanship than is confined within the boundaries of merely economic considerations will have to decide the *post bellum* problems which will face the Allied Powers.

But what does interest us in the article, which Mr. Crammond contributes to the August number of the "Nineteenth Century" under the heading of "The Reckoning," is his estimate of the capacity of the Central Allies to make financial restitution for the wrongs they have inflicted and to bear additional penalties. Here he is in his proper element and the figures he produces are of a startling, not to say dazzling, character. He does not share the view that Germany and Austria will be too exhausted after the war for the payment of a general indemnity. He urges that all the pleas on the part of the German and Austrian governments, which will of course be put forward, must be brushed aside as ruthlessly as Bismark treated France in 1871. He estimates that in 1913 the Central Powers had between them an aggregate national wealth of £20,600,000,000 and an aggregate national income of £2,800,000,000. He admits that it is not possible to attempt to define the wealth and national income of the Central Empires immediately after the conclusion of peace but he is "convinced that in one way or another 2,000 million to 3,000 million could be extracted from them either immediately or by way of tribute." The war claims, he suggests, should be pooled and presented in one claim by the Allies. After Germany and Austria have been forced to make good everything they have stolen or destroyed, he estimates that there would remain owing a balance of perhaps £800,000,000. He continues:—

The German and Austrian Governments should be required to issue Debt Certificates to the Allies War Debt Commission for the balance outstanding, which Certificates the War Debt Commission would distribute among the Allied Powers in proportion to their admitted claims. These pieces of paper would probably be worthless so far as any immediate payments from Germany and Austria were concerned, but they would be of very great value and importance if the following plan were adopted with regard to them: An annual tribute secured on the State Railways of Germany and Austria and as a first charge upon their Customs and Excise might be levied on Germany and Austria for a number of years. This charge to rank in front of the interest charge upon the national debts of Germany and Austria created since the outbreak of war.

Each Allied Power should undertake to impose upon its trade with Germany and Austria and every neutral Power which entered the German Customs Union either directly or indirectly.

(1) A war debt import duty upon all German and Austrian manufactures, and

(2) A war debt export duty upon all exports of raw material to the Germanic Empires.

(Both of these would be by way of surcharge upon their ordinary tariffs.)

(3) The maritime Powers to undertake to impose supplementary war debt dues upon all German and Austrian shipping entering their ports in all parts of the world.

The proceeds from these various duties and shipping dues would be applied under Mr. Crammond's scheme in the payment of such a dividend in the pound by way of interest on the war claims against Austria and Germany as they might yield. Then if, after a lapse of time, the Allies were assured of the good behaviour of the Germanic Powers they might consider the question of cancelling the War Debt Certificates and abolishing the duties, etc. This is a very interesting scheme and one on which it is no doubt pleasant to dwell, but the weak part of it is, apart from many political considerations, that we have only Mr. Crammond's assurance that the Central Powers would be able to meet these tremendous demands. He admits, as we have mentioned, the impossibility of calculating the national wealth and income of the enemy peoples after peace is concluded, and he gives us no indication whatever as to the means by which he has arrived at his conviction of their capacity to pay to the extent of 2,000 or 3,000 million pounds Without that basis it appears to us that Mr. Crammond's schemes are hardly worth considering.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

The budget debate at the recent meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was instructive in many ways. It threw a flood of light on some of the many questions regarding educational development which have been agitating the public mind. The finances of the University, it appears, are not in a very flourishing condition. This was seized upon by Dr. Howells to suggest an enhancement of examination fees,—a facile remedy that often finds favor with a certain class of educational "experts." Sir Gurudas Bannerjea effectively pointed out that if Dr. Howells had known the condition of Indian students, and their difficulty in finding money to pay the fees as they are at present, he would not have ventured to make such a proposal. This sharp and timely reminder might well be taken to heart by many other educationists who like Dr. Howells are entrusted with the great responsibility of helping the advance of education in this country. Again, in what an irresponsible manner such a desperate remedy was proposed will be apparent from a few facts about the finances of the University disclosed by Sir Asutosh Mukerjee in his opening speech. He clearly stated with regret that the Syndicate had not exercised sufficient caution in the matter of expenditure last year. If the Syndicate, he added, would only cautiously administer funds for the next twelve months, the University's financial prospects would be fair and there would be no room for anxiety. The remedy that is really called for is obviously in the direction of ordinary caution in management.

In contrast to the solicitude displayed by Dr. Howells for replenshing the coffers of the University was his surprise that the University College of Science should be without a Principal. The surprise was apparently the outcome not so much of anxiety regarding the teaching to be imparted as of a desire to see the College endowed with the prestige which is supposed to be associated with the personality of an imported and highly paid Principal. For the College will have the advantage of the services of an eminent professor like Dr. P. C. Ray and Prof. C. V. Raman. These professors, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee pointed out, were also successful business men who would efficiently manage the affairs of the College without the assistance of a Principal. Nor has the University money enough to engage a Principal, who would have nothing left to do in the direction of managing the affairs of the College,—especially as Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and a strong governing body direct its affairs and examine minutely all the details. Sir Asutosh Mukerjee even went so far as to declare,—and not without reason,—that, even if he could command funds, he would rather appoint two more professors than have a Principal.

Not the least remarkable feature of the debate was the reference made to the necessity of maintaining good relations between the University and the Government of India. Mr. Archbold, Principal of the Dacca College, was at pains to impress this necessity on the attention of the Senate. The insistance on this point is not without significance, when it is called to mind how until very recently the Government of India left no stone unturned to dictate their own terms to the University. Sir Asutosh Mukerjee heartily agreed with Mr. Archbold that the University's relations with the Government of India should be very cordial. But he significantly added that differences of opinion should be tolerated on both sides and should not cause irritation. His candid observations carry with them at once a much-needed warning to the Government and a desire on the part of the University to co-operate with Government in the great task of advancing education in the country. We have no doubt Government as well as the representatives of the people are agreed that no efforts should be spared to see that this advance is accelerated. But the difference of opinion is marked so far as the methods by, and the rate at, which this acceleration is to brought about, are concerned. The Government cannot make a greater mistake than to suppose that, in view of such a marked difference, the public should always necessarily see eye to eye with their views or, worse still, that they should be browbeaten into accepting them.

AN UNDESIRABLE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

It is not surprising that the arrangement of a monopolist war contract for the supply of all jute for the war requirements of the British Government with a firm of Greek merchants has excited resentment among the jute dealers of Calcutta. Old-established British firms as a result of this undertaking, it is pointed out, stand to lose 50 per cent. of their business as it exists under war conditions. The news has naturally thrown the local jute market into a state of depression, balers refusing to quote and mills declining to do business until the British Government definitely discloses its hand. A meeting of the Baled Jute Shippers' Association resolved to send a protest to the Government of India, the London Jute Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, though they would have done better to send it direct to the Secretary of State The protest points out that the appointment of Messrs. Ralli Brothers as sole suppliers of Government orders for sand bags and cloth will act detrimentally to British firms in Calcutta, who are staffed entirely by British subjects and who have built up an export jute trade to Dundee as large as, if not larger than, that of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. It asks further that the agreement should be cancelled and orders placed with shippers of jute to Dundee on a basis similar to that upon which orders for war bags are placed with Calcutta Jute Mills. The placing of a monopoly of this character with any one firm by Government would at any time be highly undesirable but that, at this particular time, Government should go out of their way to give a totally unnecessary monopoly to a foreign firm to the detriment of its British competitors,—and a Greek firm at that,—seems absolutely inexcusable. It is to be hoped that the Government of India, in spite of the favour which Messrs. Ralli Brothers have generally enjoyed in the past at official hands in this country, will strongly back up the protest of the Baled Jute Shippers Association.

Notes of the Day

"Everything is at Stake."

Reference has already been made to a remarkable letter which appeared in the "North German Gazette" under the heading "Everything is at Stake," supposed to have been written by an officer at the front. The Berne correspondent of the Wireless Press now claims to have "definite information that the Kaiser is the author of the letter."

"The Kaiser," adds the correspondent, "sent orders from headquarters to Berlin that the letter should be printed in the 'North German Gazette' and afterwards distributed to the whole German Press through Wolff's Agency. It reveals strikingly the uneasiness in the highest German circles. The letter, together with the knowledge that the Kaiser is its author, has produced the deepest impression amongst the neutral Chancelleries of Europe."

Germany Contra Mundum.

Some interesting extracts from the letter are quoted in the English press. It says:

"A battle is raging huge beyond all phantasy. Rejuvenated and perfectly equipped with all they want, Russia's armies have again broken against the bulwarks in the East. That has eased the situation for Italy. France has experienced a regeneration in this war, of which she had hardly believed herself capable, and has dragged the dilatory English Ally in her offensive on the Somme.

"Whatever the inward worth of the British Army, they have an abundance of artillery. An iron hurricane rages against our German men on the Somme. Negroes and white men come on us in ever fresh storms—wild and sullen. Everything is at stake.

"The ice-cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things—the health and life of our women and children. Even neutrals must bear hunger, and only the depths of the ocean are now open to us. And should we be victorious in war, there is the threatening of the after-war war, the threatening that energy, national power, and joy in arms shall be rooted out by raw force, by hatred, calumny, threats, hunger. That is the British object."

The letter then concludes with a strong exhortation to the German people at home to "unite in opposition to the entire world."

Major-General Tighe.

"Truth" draws attention to the fact that Major-General Sir Michael Tighe remains at Simla awaiting re-employment. Major-General Tighe left South Africa as soon as he had given General Smuts the help necessary to start him on his way, and it should be understood that there is no question of failure in this case, for General Tighe effectually prepared the way for General Smuts, who gathered the fruits of his labours and generously admitted having done so. But there was no room in East Africa for a general of Sir Michael Tighe's rank and position in the Army after the arrival of General Smuts, and the Indian Commander-in-Chief wisely decided to employ his services elsewhere. What is surprising is that no place has yet been found for him. As "Truth" says we are not so overburdened with generals of proved merit that we can afford to let them remain unemployed.

The Civil Liberty Party.

How the war has cut across lines of ordinary party politics is evident from an interesting development of party organisation which occurred in mail week when the grenp of Liberal and Labour members who united to oppose the Conscription Act met at the House of Commons, and decided to continue to work together in defence of civil liberty. This brief announcement covers the very considerable reorganization and reantmation of this group, which for some time since the passing of the last Conscription Act has been very inactive. "Civil Liberty" which the group intends defending must be interpreted widely. It may include, for instance, such questions as Free Trade, Home Rule, and other great Liberal causes, as well as questions on the liberty of the subject arising directly out of the Conscription Act and the Defence of the Realm Acts. To put it shortly, the group, as the "Manchester Guardian" says, represents Liberalism in the political, not the party sense—that is, democracy and freedom. The membership of the group roughly corresponds with the minority of thirty or forty which opposed the Conscription Act to the very end, both in the Liberal and Labour parties.

The Cocaine Habit.

The selling of cocaine to soldiers in England appears to have assumed serious dimensions of late. There are no restrictions in the United Kingdom under the ordinary law against cocaine selling but the extension of the cocaine habit in the army became so notable that a prohibition was promulgated under the Defence of the Realm Act and recently a number of sellers were prosecuted at Marlborough Street Police Court, and punished. The habit appears to have been introduced by men of the Canadian contingent, who had been accustomed to use a snuff containing cocaine to obtain relief from catarrh, which is widely prevalent in Canada where colds in the head are largely chronic. It does not appear that the habit had reached really alarming proportions, but it was sufficiently widespread to justify the action of the Government in making use of the Defence Act. The spread of the cocaine habit in the Army was certainly a danger that required to be nipped in the bud.

SITTING OF MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Mesopotamia Commission held a formal sitting in the House of Lords to-day.

PARLIAMENT PROLONGATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Parliament Bill.

VESSEL SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 21.

The British steamer Swedish Prince has been sunk.

Official and Personal.

Sir Harcourt Butler accompanied by Captain Roberts, Private Secretary and Mr. C. J. Heath, Imperial Police, A.D.C., will leave for India on a visit to the Viceroy on the 29th August. His honour expects to be away for a good part of September, spending the first week of that month with the Viceroy at Simla where arrangements for Lord and Lady Chelmsford's visit to Burma, the Burma University Bill and other matters will be discussed.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALL ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS LAND.

MR. ASQUITH ON GERMAN PEACE "FEELERS."

GEN. SMUTS ADVANCING ON DARES-SALAAM.

Hungary is becoming increasingly restive. Deputies in Parliament are denouncing the Germans.

Russian and Italian troops have landed at Salonika. Further allied contingents are following and big events may be expected shortly.

The Bulgarians are attacking only on the extreme left while the Allies are attacking on the right, the left and the centre. Moreover the present actions are only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

Sir Douglas Haig says there has been violent artillery activity and British fire was effective. A minor enemy attack near Monquet Farm was repulsed. There have been successful mining operations, south of Loos and aeroplane bombing of enemy billets.

A powerful German attack against Fleury was repulsed by the French with serious losses to the enemy. There has been violent artillery firing on the Somme.

"The Times" estimates that the enemy total a million and a half on the Somme front. General Mackensen is said to be commanding.

The Russians have captured Jablonitza, twenty-five miles to the south-east of the Jablonitza Pass. They are advancing also in the Stokhod region and on the 18th and 19th captured 1,350 prisoners, 18 machine-guns and other war material.

General Smuts reports that troops are moving towards Dares-Salaam supported by naval operations on the coast. Strong enemy forces holding the crossing of the river to Nrogord were engaged on 16th and 17th instant and compelled to retreat. General Vandeventer inflicted heavy losses on the enemy near Kidue.

Referring to the statements of Herr zimmermann, German Under-Secretary for Foreig. Affairs, that Germany had often declared her readiness to negotiate for peace, but that [illegible]eat Britain had prevented the En[illegible]e from responding, Mr. Asqu[illegible] stated in the House of Com[illegible]ons that [illegible]ermany has not yet shown [illegible]n to agree to peace except [illegible] terms [illegible]tolera[illegible]e or humiliating [illegible]e Allies and that the [illegible] Great Britain is

ALL ALLIES REPRESENTED AT SALONIKA.

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

BIG EVENTS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

SALONIKA FRONT.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ARRIVE.

BIG EVENTS IN SIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 22.

Italian troops have disembarked at Salonika.

LATER.

Russian contingents are also arriving at Salonika.

LATER.

It is now permissible to state that the first Russian contingent disembarked at Salonika on the 30th July and the first Italian contingent on the 21st August.

Further Allied contingents are following.

All Allies are now represented on the Salonika front where big events may be expected shortly.

ACTIVITY ON SALONIKA FRONT.

PRELUDE TO BIGGER OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 22.

The fact that the tricolor still flies over Verdun after six months of terrific onslaught, shows that the spirit of self-sacrifice and resolution of the French soldier is more powerful than high explosives. It is not yet realised what enormous part Verdun has played in the war as a whole.

With regard to the Balkans it is pointed out that the Bulgarians are attacking only on the extreme left while the Allies are attacking on the right, the left and the centre. Moreover the present actions are only a prelude to operations on a greater scale.

POWERFUL ATTACK AGAINST FLEURY.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH SERIOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 21.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—A powerful German attack against Fleury has been repulsed with serious losses. The attack was accompanied by liquid fire and was checked by a curtain of fire and rifle fire.

There has been violent artillery firing on the Somme. We took six field-guns in the wood we carried yesterday between Maurepas and Guillemont.

Operations are proceeding over the entire front of the Eastern Army.

ENEMY ORGANISATIONS BOMBARDED.

FRENCH AEROPLANES BRING DOWN TWO GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 22.

Last night's communiqué said:—French batteries bombarded numerous German organisations north and south of the Somme. There was no infantry action during the day. There has been intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

French aeroplanes were very active and brought down two Germans.

RETREAT OF GERMAN FLEET.

RECOGNITION OF OUR SECURITY IN COMMAND OF SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Naval experts commenting on the North Sea affair opine that the retreat of the Germans after an abortive raid affords the irrefutable demonstration that the Germans recognise how securely the command of the sea rests with Admiral Jellicoe.

The German tactics are a futile effort to impress outsiders.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

CONFLAGRATION IN ENEMY TRENCHES.

ATTACK NEAR MONQUET FARM REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Sir Douglas Haig in last night's communiqué said:—

There has been violent artillery activity and British fire was very effective.

The enemy attempted a minor attack near the Monquet Farm which was immediately repulsed. A fierce conflagration was caused in the enemy trenches south of Thiepval.

There was successful mining south of Loos which improved our local positions

Successful aeroplane bombing of enemy billets continues. Enemy aeroplanes were somewhat more enterprising than usual and some ventured over our lines.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF HIGH WOOD.

GERMANS UNABLE TO PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The communiqué from General Haig this afternoon says:—After a heavy bombardment and three bombing attacks made against High Wood, all of which were easily repulsed, we withdrew some covering patrols before the strong enemy detachments, but the latter were unable to progress when they came under our fire west of the wood.

MACHINE GUN NUISANCE.

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Rueter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphs that the ground gained between Pozieres and Thiepval is described as the very nest of finest dug-outs yet encountered. Two strong points teeming with machine-guns proved troublesome but they were dealt with with complete success. In the first of these instead of a handful of machine-gunners which were expected, six officers and 170 men were rounded up. The British are enormously bucked up by feeling that they can now deal with the machine-gun nuisance simply and effectively. They do not trouble about the German infantry nowadays but machine-gunners are a tough lot all of whom are sworn not to surrender.

ENEMY'S STRENGTH ON SOMME FRONT.

A MILLION AND HALF UNDER GEN. MACKENSEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 21.

"The Times" estimates that the enemy total a million and a half on the Somme front. General Mackensen is said to be commanding.

GERMANS TRYING TO WARD OFF DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT.

HUNGARY INCREASINGLY RESTIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The latest estimates of the German army on the Somme agree that it comprises 270 battalions.

The German General Staff is making desperate efforts to ward off a decisive engagement before Winter in order to obtain breathing space and prepare for a further campaign in Spring.

GERMANS DENOUNCED.

Meanwhile Hungary is becoming increasingly restive. There have been stormy scenes in the Parliament, the deputies demanding the news of the Russian advance and denouncing the Germans.

PRESENT BRITISH CASUALTIES.

NOT QUARTER OF THOSE AT OPENING OF OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LODON, Aug. 21.

It is noteworthy that the casualties arriving in England from France are not quarter of what they were at the opening of the British offensive.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST DARESSALAAM.

STRONG ENEMY FORCES REPULSED NEAR NROGORO.E

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

An official despatch from General Smuts says:—We are moving towards Daressalaam supported by naval operations on the coast.

An engagement began at nightfall on the 16th against strong enemy forces holding the crossings of the river to Nrogoro. Fighting continued till the evening of the following day, when the enemy retreated

General Vandeventer inflicted heavy losses on the enemy near Kidue.

KIDETE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Reuter's representative at General Vandeventer's Headquarters wires:—We have occupied Kidete near Kilossa after a determined stand.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN STOKHOD REGION.

MORE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.

An official announcement says:—We are advancing in the region of the Stokhod where on the 18th and 19th we captured 1,350 prosoners, 18 machine-guns and other war material.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE JABLONITZA.

ADVANCE THROUGH THE CARPATHIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced that we have captured Jablonitza, 25 miles south-east of the Jablonitza Pass.

MILITARY CROSS FOR AVIATOR.

LIEUT. O. T. BOYD'S CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LODON, Aug. 21.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant O. T. Boyd for conspicuous gallantry. During a bombing raid in unfavourable weather he descended to below 1.000 feet and bombed a train and fired on it with the machine-gun despite heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

EXPLOSION IN YORKSHIRE MUNITION FACTORY.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is officialy announced that an explosion has occurred in a munition factory in Yorkshire. It is believed that there has been serious loss of life, but no details have yet been received.

EMPLOYMENT OF AFRICAN NATIVE TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George replying to Mr. Wedgwood expressed his willingness to convey privately the results of the communications with the military authorities in Africa on the subject of the employment of African native troops for garrison purposes in Egypt and Aden and actively in Mesopotamia.

GERMAN PEACE "OFFERS."

LYING CHARGE AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. ASQUITH'S EXPOSURE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons Sir William Byles drew attention to the statements of Herr Zimmermann, German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Germany had often declared her readiness to negotiate for peace but that Great Britain had prevented the Entente from responding.

Mr. Asquith replied:—Germany has not yet shown disposition to agree to peace except on terms intolerable or humiliating to some of the Allies. (Cheers.) The suggestion that Great Britain is influencing the Entente is quite untrue.

Mr. Asquith added that no peace terms had been suggested officially.

TURKISH MARAUDERS ON EUPHRATES.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Early this month Turkish Regulars had endeavoured to interfere with our reconnoitring steamers on the Euphrates, especially in the vicinity of villages of Ain and Khidr. On August 15th a successful raid on these marauders was undertaken by our forces and a contingent of friendly tribesmen supported by two gunboats. About sixty of the enemy were killed and considerable number wounded. Our total casualties were three killed and one wounded.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

MR. GEORGE JAMIESON APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DONDON, Aug. 21.

Mr. George Jamieson, ex-Counsul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed Governor of the School of Oriental Studies on the nomination of the China Association.

HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

WHOLE BANANA CROP DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced that the whole Jamaica banana crop has been destroyed by the hurricane and twelve persons were killed.

COMPULSION AND BRITISH SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

It is notified for general information that the War Office have no intention of enforcing at present the Military Service Acts in respect of British subjects ordinarily resident in Great Britain but temporarily residing abroad so far as any liability under these Acts may exist. Endeavour will, however, be made to utilise the services of such persons if they return home, but such return will be at their own risk and expense.

No liability exists in regard to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain, for example Government officers, permanent employees of firms in India, etc.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK HENSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.

The death of Major-General Frederick Henson is announced.

LONDON LETTER.

IRISH SETTLEMENT BREAKDOWN.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

MESOPOTAMIA ENQUIRY.

ENGLAND'S SECOND WIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONON, July 27.

While the eyes of the whole nation continue to be upon the fighting in the West, the week has been one of profound excitement and distress on other accounts. No political event of recent years has been more disheartening than the breakdown of the Irish settlement. The public had been prepared, by the long delay of the evasions of the Government, for bad news, but, none the less, the confessions of failure made by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George on Monday came as a blow. Despite all evidence to the contrary, it had seemed impossible that the two parties in England and in Ireland, having agreed upon a compromise and mutually made large concessions would allow themselves to be outraged by a small group of irreconcilables led by Lord Lausdowne and Lord Midleton; still more incredible that with Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson anxious to shake hands and co-operate the concordat should be at an end. The thing looks like simple madness; but it may be that, as so often before in English affairs, the moment of the greatest seeming folly and depair is the moment of hope and reawakening.

CARSON'S APPEAL.

The outstanding event of the Parliamentary situation has been, of course, the frank confession and appeal which came on July 24th from Sir Edward Carson. He began with a generous recognition of the efforts of the Nationalists and leaders. They had had, he knew, very anxious and difficult times in relation to the matter,—above all, Mr. Devlin, whom he did not know and to whom he had never spoken. (Such are the tragic oddities of our political and parliamentary ways!). Mr. Devlin, said Sir Edward Carson, had "played a whole man's part:" "Let us not lose it all now." He went on:—

I have fought this battle a long time, practically the whole of my life. What I have promised to do I am prepared at all hazards, certainly to myself, to see through. Do not think lightly of these matters in relation to Ireland. Now that the policy has been unanimously declared by the Cabinet, and the thing must be settled, it would not be a bad day for this country or for Ireland,—nor a bad day's work in the War,—if the honourable and learned member for Waterford (Mr. Redmond) and myself to shake hands on the floor of this house.

Ulster he insisted, might be won "When good Government is shown and administered in the rest of Ireland, and when the people in the rest of Ireland find,—as they soon will,—that it is their interest one and all of them, to be loyal as the rest of the Empire and to put aside from them for ever any idea that separation from this country is either a possibility or a benefit to any one of them." He added that having regard to the hopes raised in Ireland on both sides, it would be a calamity if the settlement were broken up. What had they all to look forward to at the end of the War? This appeal apparently, passed without result. In any other country than England in any assembly but the British Parliament, Sir Edward Carson would not merely have talked of shaking hands with his enemy as a good thing: he would have done it with a flourish.

THE NATIONALIST CHARGES.

Mr. Redmond and his party simply declare that the Government have broken faith with them, and in doing so have destroyed the settlement. They had as they explain, and as Sir Edward Carson recognised, the greatest difficulty in getting their constituants acceptance of the compromise, only to find that in drafting the bill the Government had gone outside the agreement, had surrendered more than one vital point to Lord Lansdowne, and particularly in the matter of the Irish members at Westminster, had introduced new provisions about which they knew nothing. Mr. Redmond in a speech of great significance, made a direct accusation of breach of faith, and followed it with a declaration that the Irish Party must now resume its independence and return to its original function as a critical opposition. They could have no responsibility for the immediate future. The Government must do what it can to govern Ireland, in conditions that are intolerable and that all parties know to be impossible of continuance. This result must be regarded as a serious blow to the prestige of the constitutional party in Ireland and we need not be surprised to learn that it is about equally agreeable to the extreme Sinn Feiners and to

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE LATE Mr. D. A. KHARE.

HIS MANY-SIDED PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

FEELING REFERENCES IN HIGH COURT.

As already announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare took place at his residence at Bellasis Road shortly after midnight on Monday. As a senior member of the Appellate Bar of the High Court and a public leader in the front rank he was well known throughout the Presidency. Mr. Khare had a slight attack of fever in May while he was at Sinhgad near Poona, his right hand being partially affected at the same time. On the 29th of July, just about two months after the first illness, he experienced a severe attack of partial paralysis (of the right side) from which he never recovered. He lost consciousness on the first day and never improved though under the best medical treatment.

EARLY LIFE.

Mr. Khare, who was born in January, 1856, came of a highly respectable Brahmin family, his father being a Mamlatdar in Dapoli, Ratnagiri District. Mr. Khare's father died when the children were quite young and consequently, Mr. Khare and his elder brother were left almost as orphans and had to be taken care of by their uncle at Nasik. Mr. Khare matriculated at the High School in 1873 and joined the Deccan College the same year. The uncle having died soon after and there being no ancestral property, Mr. Khare had to support himself all through his College career. Mr. Khare graduated in 1877 and took the degree of Law in 1880, taking first class with honours in both the degrees. He and Mr (now Sir) N. G. Chandavarkar were the only two first class graduates in Law that year.

PRACTICE AT THE BAR.

Mr. Khare joined the Appellate Bar in 1880, first as assistant to the late Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, to whose lucrative practice after his death, he succeeded. As an expert in Khoti Tenure, Mr. Khare had almost a monopoly in Ratnagiri and Colaba cases, and he rendered valuable assistance to Government in passing the Khot Act of 1904. Mr. Khare enjoyed a large civil and criminal practice both in Bombay and in the mofussil. He appeared for the defence on such important occasions as the Bapat Commission, Govindrao N. Kelkar Commission and Oundh Commission. He was to be seen often in the courts at Hyderabad, Nagpur, Baroda and Indore.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Khare always took an active interest the politics of this country and was a prominent figure in the Indian National Congress since its inception. He was secretary, first of the now defunct Bombay Association, and then of the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association after Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji left for England. He took a leading part in the work of the Bombay Presidency Association and was the Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress along with Mr. D. E. Wacha for seven years after the Surat debacle. He was President of the Provincial Conference held about a decade ago at Dharwar. His name was among those originally recommended for the Congress presidentship this year by the Bombay and Burma provincial committees. Mr. Khare was a staunch member of the Moderate Party, but he never allowed his views to interfere with his friendship in private life with members of the Nationalist Party. Latterly he contemplated giving up practice and devoting himself entirely to furtherance of the public cause. In social reform Mr. Khare held advanced views. He was for thirty years secretary of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which conducts a number of girls' schools in the city. Mr. Khare was one of the directors of the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co. He was also a High Mason.

Mr. Khare was always known as a sober and level-headed politician and although he never shone as a public speaker, his opinion was always sought by his colleagues on every occasion. His friendship with the Poona leader, Mr. B. G. Tilak, is well known and the latter's success before the Privy Council in the famous Tai Maharaj Case was mainly due to Mr. Khare's devoted efforts. He had also proceeded to England in connection with Mr. Tilak's appeal before the Privy Council in the sedition case in 1908. He had intended to join Mr. Tilak in a journey to England next month in connection with Mr. Tilak's suit against Sir Valentine Chirol.

FOUR TIMES MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Khare was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council on three occasions on behalf of the Central Division and had been elected for the fourth time to the Council in May last, from the Central Division.

Mr. Khare leaves one son who will soon be called to the Bar in England, one daughter who is already married, and his wife and a large number of relations and friends who will greatly miss his sagacious guidance for a long time to come.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral which took place at 8-30 a.m. yesterday, was largely attended, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. Patwardhan, Mr. Singhe, Mr. T. R. Desai, Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar and a large number of members of the legal profession.

The Swadeshi Co-operative Stores and the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Schools were closed yesterday in his honour.

REFERENCES IN THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court at 11-30 a.m. before proceeding with the work, his Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor, made a touching reference to the death of the late Mr. Khare. His Lordship said: "I have heard this morning with great regret, which I am sure will be shared by all the Bar, of the sad death of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare who was so long practising amongst us. He was a gentleman for whom I always entertained a very sincere liking and respect as he invariably assisted the Court in every case that came before me."

The Government Pleader (Mr. S. S. Patkar) said, "On behalf of the Appellate Bar I share the regret which my Lord, the Chief Justice has expressed touching the death of one of the leading pleaders on the Appellate Side. Mr. Khare joined the Bar in 1880 and practised for nearly 35 years. He during that time commanded large and lucrative practice by his cleverness and ability as a lawyer, his forensic skill and by his commendable presence of mind. These are qualities which distinguished him in his career as a pleader."

In the second Court of the Appellate Side, Mr. Justice Beaman said:—

"Mr. Setalwad and Gentlemen of the Bar,—Last night a practitioner of this Bar has passed away, one who perhaps for thirty years or more was familiar to us

THE LATE HON. MR. D. A. KHARE.

and as I do not doubt to many persons and friends. I refer to the late Mr. D. A. Khare, and let me express from the Bench, our sense of loss and regret. Well established himself, I am told, he was always kind and generous to his juniors, clear-headed, industrious and competent, his advocacy was of great assistance to us. In my experience of him he was always courteous and attentive to any observation from the Bench. Now his long and strenuous career is ended and I am sure I am expressing your feelng as well as mine that he leaves many who will long miss him and long remember him."

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad said, "My Lord, for myself and for the members of this Bar, I beg to associate myself with what had fallen from your Lordship with regard to the late Mr. D. A. Khare. I personally knew the late Mr. Khare for the last 25 years and I associated with him not only here but also in the outside world, and we all, I personally, feel really a personal loss. He was a very good friend and advocate and very kind to the juniors, very courteous and we shall surely very much miss him."

Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta, on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, said, "I beg to associate myself with what fell from your Lordships with regard to the late Mr. D. A. Khare. He belonged to us and we miss him very badly indeed."

INSTITUTIONS CLOSED AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

Great sympathy is felt here for the family of the late Mr. Khare and universal regret is expressed at his death. The deceased gentleman was connected with several public institutions in Poona and was also a member of the Council of the Deccan Education Society which closed all its institutions to-day as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

At the general meeting of the City Municipality held this evening suitable references were made to the sad event by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and the President who laid stress on Mr. Khare's services to the cause of local self-government, Mr. Khare being only lately elected to the Bombay Legislative Council as a representative of the Municipalities of the Central Division. The meeting adjourned after transacting some unimportant business.

GAMBLING BY HINDU LADIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of a meeting of the Hindu ladies of Bombay appearing in your to-day's issue I have to state that as stated in the said report it may be "the practice of gambling by Hindu women in the month of Shrawan" among the Gujerati Hindu women, but there is no such practice prevailing amongst their sisters the Dakshani Hindoo women."

I wonder how the male members of the said families allow their females to indulge in such vice. The sooner it is stamped out the better; so that it may not prevail amongst the young generation.—Yours, etc.,

BAHADKER.

Bandra, Aug. 22nd.

THE NEW C-IN-C.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GEN. MONRO'S APPOINTMENT.

SIR B. DUFF NOT TO RETURN TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

"The Times" says:—"General Monro has won great distinction in the present war and his sound and soldierly qualities have placed him among the foremost of our generals. He can, perhaps, ill be spared from the front, but there are strong reasons why the Imperial Government should send to India at this juncture the ablest men at their disposal. General Monro deservedly enjoys the full confidence of the Imperial Government and we believe his appointment will give great satisfaction in India."

The "Daily Chronicle" writes:—"Sir Beauchamp Duff is not returning to India. It was open to the Imperial Government to nominate a *locum tenens* but they decided instead to appoint a successor. General Monro is a soldier of great distinction who has won new laurels in this war in France and the Eastern Mediterranean. He was responsible for the successful withdrawal from Gallipoli, a most difficult operation performed with the utmost skill and judgment.

HUMANISING OF INDUSTRY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR TIME REVOLUTION.

Mr. Lloyd George has written a "Foreword on "the humanising of industry" to a book on Welfare Work, written by Miss E. D. Proud, and published by G. Bell and Sons. He says:—

"For the first time in our history many firms have submitted to a general control by the State; many workers have desisted from the endeavour to regulate the supply and restrict the output of labour. The factories are alive with new workers; the State assumes new responsibilities; fresh needs and opportunities arise; industrial conditions are in solution.

"A strong Departmental Committee was appointed to consider the health of munition workers. It has issued a valuable series of reports on hours of labour, industrial fatigue, canteens, employment of women, welfare supervision, and the like. Further reports are to follow. A Canteen Committee was set up by the Central Control Board. A Committee was formed, in association with the Home Office, to secure a weekly rest to the workers and to regulate hours of labour. These have been greatly reduced.

"At the Ministry itself a new department was created, charged with the general responsibility of securing a high standard of conditions for all workers in munition factories. At my request, Mr. B. S. Rowntree accepted its direction. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work which this department has undertaken.

THE LADY SUPERVISOR.

"The lady welfare superviser helps to engage new labour. The foreman refers to her in matters of discipline, slack work, or bad time-keeping. The workers bring their troubles to her. . . This admirable system is being introduced into the munition factories.

"It is a strange irony, but no small compensation, that the making of weapons of destruction should afford the occasion to humanise industry. Old prejudices have vanished, new ideas are abroad; employers and workers, the public and the State, are all favourable to new methods. The opportunity must not be allowed to slip. It may well be that, when the tumult of war is a distant echo, and the making of munitions a nightmare of the past, the effort now being ade to soften asperities, to secure the welfare of the workers, and to build a bridge of sympathy and understanding between employer and employed, will have left behind results of permanent and enduring value to the workers, to the nation, and to mankind at large."

3,000,000 YEARS OLD.

A REMARKABLE MAMMAL AT YALE.

Brontops Robustus, a members of the Titanothere family, which has been added to the Yale collection of vertebrates, is said tob e 3,000,000 years old. For many years this specimen has been regarded by palaeontologists all over the world as the most perfect fossil mammal in existence.

The skeleton was found by Professor Marsh dring his famous trip to the Black Hills in 1374. While the major part of the skeleton was exhumed that year, portions of it were found later on, some of the feet bones having been recovered as late as 1888.

The Titanotheres were huge browsing mammals. Their nearest relatives are the rhinoceroses. The Yale specimen represents one of the largest and finest of these races, but not the most extreme in specialisation. Splendidly endowed with strength, weapons, and brain, their extinction came with dramatic suddenness in middle Oligocene time, because the specialised character of their teeth limited them to succulent herbaceous food.

The Oligocene was a time of increasing aridity and a consequent spread of the harsher grasses and dwindling of herbaceous vegetation, hence the grazing animals such as the horses and camels rapidly increased, and the great browsing forms of the Titanotheres suffered racial death.

The height of the skeleton at the shoulders measures 8ft. 2½in., while the length is 15ft. 2½in. over all.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

Unionist wreckers like Mr. Walter Guinness, the Dublin brewer, who ought never to have been allowed to begin his mischief-making. The ultimate responsibility, of course, falls upon the Cabinet. Having devised the compromise and secured the adhesion of the opposing parties, Mr. Asquith clearly, should have gone straight ahead, defying the Lands downes, Middletons and Cecils, who, when all is said, will have to be defied and brushed out of the path. They will never learn,—of that the country has had abundant proof; and they do not count for anything against the will of the people.

MR. GEORGE'S FAILURE.

The instrument that has failed is Mr. Lloyd George. If this business had gone through, his prestige and influence in the country would have been immense, and it is difficult to see how, notwithstanding the intrigues and bitterness of the past eighteen months, he could have been kept out of the first place in the Government in the event of any change. Now, however, the feeling against him is intense and profound. He has acted a part in the negotiations which could only have ended in disaster, for, apart from his conceptive conception of a diplomatic bargain he has no real sense of the obstinate facts. The first essential in a negotiator is the power to see the bottom facts on each side of the case. Mr. Lloyd George's tendency, as he has shown over and over again, is to ignore them. He is so anxious to conciliate that he slurs over; agrees to anything, says to one side or the other, "Oh yes, that will be alright," and glows with triumph at the thought of having brought into complete agreement two parties who had pursuaded themselves and one another that there was and could be no common ground between them. So it has been in labor disputes for years,—agreements being drawn up and proclaimed which are not agreements, because they leave the essentials of the quarrel untouched. So above all in this Irish business, where it seems, on present evidence, impossible to acquit Mr. Lloyd George of the charge of not playing dead straight with the two sides. On the day after the breakdown in Parliament, there was gossip about reopening of negotiations. Upon this the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," always exceptionally well informed, wrote:—

There has been no re-opening of negotiations, nor can there be. The rumours have no foundation. The re-opening of negotiations is impossible for obvious reasons. Modified terms of settlement would have to be taken to Ireland. The Nationalist members would have to recommend them to their party in Ireland, with the assurance that if accepted the Government would carry them through. They would be met with the perfectly just reply "You told us that tale before." The Nationalist members yesterday proved publicly in the House of Commons that they had been the victims of a breach of faith. It is unfortunate but inevitable that in their view the responsibility for that falls mainly on the negotiator with whom they had to deal. Mr. Lloyd George they say, not only presented them with a written memorandum of the terms of settlement as a definite treaty, but fortified them in their task in Ireland with the assurance that he would resign if the treaty was not carried out, and that the Prime Minister would probably resign with him.

WHAT NEXT?

The last suggestion looks like an astute political move; but if it true that Mr. George made it, he was playing a perilous game, and in the light of Mr. Asquith's record the presumption is that an attempt to fix equality of responsibility would not succeed. There is evidence that the majority of the Unionists are as deeply chagrined as the Home Rulers, and further a popular outcry may arise for settlement at all costs. Anything it is confessed, may happen to Ireland. Popular opinion in England, taking alarm at the danger of internal disorder reducing our strength on the field,—the very thing upon which the enemy is counting and in which Lord Lansdowne and Lord Hugh Cecil are aiding him,—may demand that leaders of the pro-Irish parties shall be permitted to work out the settlement in Ireland itself. And in point of fact this is the very solution upon which the Northcliffe Press has begun to insist. The notion no doubt entertained still by the irreconcilable peers and by the "Morning Post" that the, Lloyd George compromise having failed and the Nationalist party broken away again, the Government has merely to rely upon martial law and an army of occupation up to a quarter of a million, is too childish and wicked for discussion.

GALLIPOLI AND MESOPOTAMIA.

Nothing not even the Irish business, is altogether bad; and perhaps we may reckon as one of the minor compensations of the fiasco at Home a certain restoration of activity in Parliament. It has been evident for some months past that the Government would have to face inquiries into both Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles, while the news of the troop train disaster in Sind has been rousing the Press and the Commons to indignant protest. There was a fear that the terms of reference for the two commissions might not be broad enough (the Hardinge Commission in Ireland having been one of the worst of recent examples), but the Government has conceeded one or two important points. It is not possible, however, to feel any enthusiasm about the personnel. Both Lord Cromer and Lord George Hamilton are too old and too official to preside over such inquiries as these. The former, of course, has unique experience, but it is difficult to see wherein Lord George Hamilton's career, either in the House of Commons or the Government, has afforded the kind of preparation desirable for an investigation of the Mesopotamian campaign. Certainly the fact of his having been Secretary of State for India is no particular advantage. It might have been thought that an independent military officer and some one with a thorough knowledge of the geography and climate of the Tigris region would have been essential, but the Government does not appear to think so. As for the Dardanelles commission, the best thing is the inclusion of the High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand. In view of the services of the colonial troops and the terrible losses suffered by them, these two appointments are right. By the by, one of the most vigorous parliamentary critics of the conduct of the campaign is Mr. Aubrey Herbert, who remarked in the House yesterday that the Commissions of Enquiry would have a good immediate effect, for it would make the officials work hard. This remark showed perhaps, an imperfect acquaintance with the Simla Secretariat under existing conditions. If I mistake not, the complaint is not nowadays that the officials do not get plently of work to do; but it is still open to question whether their activities are rightly directed. "India" Mr. Herbert added, "is the country of pigeonholes; but they are so abysmal that the requisitions never reach the Commander-in-Chief, or if they do he encounters difficulties with Sir William Meyer."

WATCHING THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

I am disposed to think that the attitude of the average person towards the events of the past month on the Western Front is not by any means reflected in the newspapers. At every stage of the conflict there has been a notable absence of war excitement in England, and this is truer to-day than ever. There is marked restraint so far as one can judge in all classes, as the terrific fighting goes on, the battle sways this way and that, and the cities of England receive the constant stream of wounded men. These are distributed over the whole country, and in most places the blue and grey of the convalescent soldier is far more in evidence than the khaki of his colleague in training, on home service or on leave. Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the whole affair is the calmness of the people, the fortitude with which they continue to bear the losses, and the resolution apparently undiminished by the strain of personal bereavement, with which they face the continuance of the struggle with its appalling sacrifice of the youth of England. The observer to-day could not say other than that everything together is not affecting the war-mind of the British people. Some few months ago a leading American journalist remarked that England's second wind was one of the most formidable forces in the world. That is simply true; and of the mighty force of that second wind we are having overwhelming evidence in these days.

ASSAULT ON A PLEADER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

On Friday evening last at Amballa while Mr. Tarachand, pleader, was returning to his house he was attacked by one Keendanlal with a handleless table knife and he received several injuries. He was removed to hospital and attended to by the Civil Surgeon. The culprit who was arrested on the spot and who received a cut in the hand while trying to escape, will be challaned for an offence under section 325, of the Indian Penal Code. The motive of the assault is said to be that Mr. Tarachand had appeared against the accused in a criminal case.

BATTLEFIELD FROM AN AEROPLANE.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SOMME LINES.

GUNFIRE WITHOUT NOISE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The Times" correspondent at British Headquarters writing on July 28 about his inspection of the Somme battlefield from the observer's seat in a aeroplane, says:

It was a day of bright sunshine, with a little haze, but less than there has been on any day for a week past, with a deep blue sky across which little clouds floated, sending their shadows, curiously small and distinct, chasing across the sunlit land below us.

We kept below the clouds—barely scraping one, as it were, now and again—at from 3,000 to 4,000 feet up, both because extra height would have meant less visibility and because if we were likely to meet the enemy anywhere it would be at higher levels, and it was not an occasion when an air-fight in the upper sky was being invited. So we flew comfortably low, and below us lay spread all the beautiful land of Picardy.

WHERE EVERY PROSPECT PLEASES.

It is truly a beautiful land as seen thus, like one wide picture, and what surprised my inexperience most was the wonderful cleancut neatness of the landscape, with its endless chessboard pattern, as if the whole earth had gone to bed in the sunlight under a glorious patchwork quilt. It is all cut into little parallelograms, of infinite variety of breadth and size, of the golden maize colour of ripening grain, the various shades of green of growing crops, and flaming handkerchief patches of mustard blossom. There are no hedges, so it was all as clean as brushwork without any pencil lines between. The roads were all superlatively white and clean, and in the orchards the little round trees stood obediently in their regular rows.

The villages, too, from up there, are glorified. As you go through them down on the mere earth you see their squalour and the disrepair which is the inevitable concomitant of war. But from above you see only nice rain-washed roofs and treetops, the church spire reaching up to you, and the street, very wide and white and sharply cut, running handsomely through it all.

And the little bits of wood, until you reach the line of devastation, are all compact and woolly, so that you might pick up any one in a block, and everything is so orderly that you forget to be sorry that you cannot see the sheets of flaming poppies, or patches of blue cornflower, or other lesser bits of colour, all of which vanish before you are up 3,000ft. It is really a much more beautiful world as the birds and the angels see it.

Next to the neatness and beauty of it all I marvelled most at the emptiness of the white roads. For some four weeks now I have spent many hours each day upon these roads, and nothing could have seemed more preposterous than to call them empty. From above I saw all the usual things—the long trains of lorries and horse transport, and the columns of marching men, with much more space between the ranks than you would suppose until you look down on them from above, and the individual vehicles—but what was so surprising was the immense extent of white road left on which there were no vehicles or men. One began to understand how the enemy can throw as many shells as he does behind our lines and do so little harm. There is so much room in which things can fall and hit nothing but the earth.

Before one, as we flew, the whirling propeller blades made a barely perceptible blur in the air ahead. Down below, on both sides, the air was clearer than any crystal, and the sun—for it was in the middle hours of the day—beat straight downwards upon farmland and towns, woods and orchards, pond and little stream, white roads and black railway lines, villages and hospitals with the great Red Cross painted in huge dimensions on the open ground (for the information of just such craft as ours) between the huts or lines of clean white tents.

TRANSFIGURED TRENCHES.

We did not, of course, cross the lines, nor even go near enough to tempt the possible fire of an enemy gun. Parallel to the line we passed from north to south and again from south to north. There was no clean-cut edge to the belt of desolation; only the patchwork of ripening grain and flaming mustard and growing crops ceased. There was an intermediate country of indeterminate greens and browns; and then the waste

Straight below one as one flew over the nearer outlying trenches on our side, they were strangely distinct. When you walk along the edge of a trench on earth it is all untidy, with the irregular parapet, the wandering line of the trench itself, and all the rubbish littered near. From above it is as cleanly cut as if it were made with a sharp penknife cutting into cardboard; the line of the trench itself black, with the white line of parapet beside it. Beyond, the trenches not immediately below one were all blurred in perspective, all merging into the mixed yellow and brown and dulled green of that dreadful strip of land across which our men have recently gone so gallantly.

Beyond was the terrible belt of smo[ke]. Smoke, too, rose here and there on [the] side of the belt, and from where [our] shrapnel and high explosive sh[ells] seemed to be bursting on the [enemy] sound of gun-fire or shell ex[plosion] one through the noise of [the] so[und] and the whistle of the wi[nd]

(Continued in c[olumn]

(Continued from Column 6.)

farmland and the villages it was all part of a painted picture.

One thing which the experience made me understand, as I had not understood before, was the amazing value of aeroplane observation. Proofs of it one has in many stories which one hears, and in the beautiful photographs with which our Flying Corps keeps the Army supplied. Those photographs are wonderful in their detail, but still more wonderful is the clearness with which each detail down below stands out before the eyes.

Another thing which it taught me also was the joy of flight. It was, my pilot told me, a bumpy day, and I was glad. I knew that we bumped, certainly, and found that there are two kinds of bumps. In one you sensibly hit something hard, as a boat is buffeted by a sea. In the other you find nothing beneath you; but you drop, the bottom having fallen out of things, as when a lift begins unexpectedly to descend. I became familiar with both varieties of bumps and disliked them equally, and should have been disappointed if the expert had told me that it had been smooth.

They had told me that I should hate it when we banked, but they were wrong. It was merely strange and infinitely novel and delightful, while as for the landing, which they said was worst of all, there can be no more gloriously exhilarating thing in life than that steep glide, when the propeller drops its note to a gentle purring, and the machine sweeps, like some fairy motor-car, dropping, with the clutch out, on frictionless bearings down the face of a hill of oil, from cloud-level to tree-level, to grass-level, then to land, with hardly a jar, and bound again and rush across the open space of turf, swinging round in a gentle curve until she stops with her nose to her own hangar like a well-handled horse pulling up at his own doorstep.

HOMAGE TO AIRMEN.

Another thing which I learned was the great difficulty of seeing another machine in the air. I saw none. But when I landed there were three within sight from the ground against the sky.

My trip was only a trivial incident. But it has increased tenfold my already great admiration of the men who handle these machines as my pilot handled mine, who take them up to three and four times the height to which I went and do not stay on this side of that dreadful line of desolation, but pierce it and keep patrolling, day by day, those upper regions over the enemy's country, to find him when he rises there above the clouds and beat him down to earth again.

War nowadays, in most of its aspects, is a terrible, sordid thing. But this fighting of the airmen is more than the warfare of any ancient heroes, and comes nearer to the battling of the old gods than anything that men have done or dreamed.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND IN BOMBAY.

MEETING WITH INDIAN CHAMBER.

OBJECT OF PRELIMINARY TOUR.

MR. WACHA ON INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

SIR T. HOLLAND'S REPLY.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Friday, the 18th inst., to meet Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Indian Industrial Commission.

THE HON. MR. WACHA.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha, President of the Chamber, said:—

Sir,—In so many ways is the present war awakening the world of civilisation to a sense of the new realities occurring in matters of finance and economics of a variety of character that it is indeed a source of the highest satisfaction to my Committee along with the rest of the Indian people that the Government of India, in response to enlightened public opinion, has wisely taken steps betimes to appoint the Industrial Commission of which you, Sir Thomas Holland, it is gratifying to note, are the distinguished President. Well known as you have been to the men of Commerce and Industry in this country for your broad sympathy and abiding interets in their material advancement, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau cordially welcome you to their meeting to-day to discuss with you in an informal manner the needed preliminary points in reference to the arduous and responsible task entrusted to you and your colleagues. Among such colleagues, it is a matter of further gratification to notice so eminent and world-renowned an expert in agriculture as Sir Horace Plunkett, two well-known Indians like Sir Dorab J. Tata and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who respectively represent the important and well established industries of iron and cotton, and such a patriotic personage as the Hon. Mr. M. M. Malaviya who is so keen and enthusiastic on the greater development of indigenous industries.

It is needless to observe that the present war, unprecedented in the annals of the world, has made us all learn and unlearn many things. It has destroyed many shibboleths and rent asunder many veils. What was deemed impossible and impractical has been realised as possible and practical. Dogmas on finances and economics have had to be cast aside also maxims of trades and industries so long held to be immutable. High Politics and diplomacy even have had to be viewed from a higher altitude with a broader vision. Those high priests who presided over various branches of political, social, financial and economic activities have had to renounce their time worn formulæ and admit the force of new ideas and the efficacy of new nostrums which the dire exigencies of the war have unmistakably and irresistibly brought into active play. In short, the war has brought a rapid evolution in the many fetishes to which the civilised nations of the world had so long been wedded.

OBJECT OF THE TOUR.

My Committee presume that they are correct in understanding that the object of your present preliminary tour is the collection of information in regard to the prevailing feeling in the country about the lines on which the future industrial development of the country should proceed. So far as the Committee have been able to gauge that feeling in this Presidency, it would seem that all are intent on (1) reviving, so far as possible and practical, those industries which are either decaying or dying; (2) expanding existing well established industries; and (3) fostering new ones so that the country may become, as far as practicable, independent of foreign commodities now imported in large volumes. In short, the prevailing opinion seems to be that the people are prepared to put forth greater energy, greater enterprise and larger capital in new ventures of an industrial character whose final success is assured. They should also so ameliorate their present condition as to become, by slow and steady degrees, more and more independent and self-contained by means of cultivation of new industries on sound and well defined lines. They fully recognise the well-worn economic maxim that the greater the production of a country the greater will be its wealth and consequently the larger its purchasing power. Surplus of export of home products, after providing those needed for home consumption, signifies larger imports *pro tanto*. For exports are paid by imports. Larger imports would predicate the potentiality of the producing country to make larger purchases.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

It may also be observed that the spirit of industrialism which is now so loudly in evidence has made Indians fully alive to throwing off, 'cautiously of' course, that timidity for investment of the surplus capital, now supposed to be hoarded in a larger or smaller degree, in productive enterprises the soundness and success of which are placed beyond question. They are beginning to perceive, though dimly as yet, that much of the industrial prosperity to be witnessed for over a half of a century past is owing to the initiation and bold enterprise of the British. It is a truism to say that but for those early pioneers of staple industries, India might still have been considerably far behind the great industrial nations of the world. The time, however, has arrived for advancing the greater material prosperity of the country which also postulates moral progress by means of sufficient venturous enterprises along with the coaxing of such idle capital as at present refuses to come out of the hoards. This feeling, the Committee beg to observe, is now greatly in evidence. A conclusive proof of it is to be plainly discerned in the satisfactory response as a beginning which the poorest investors have made and are making to the well considered and well matured measures of Post Office and other loans introduced by our distinguished Finance Minister.

At the same time the Committee of this Chamber recognise that side by side with the organisation of capital and credit, labour in all its grades also requires to be properly attended to. It must be adequately remunerated if old and new industries are to be developed in the manner they do ardently desire. One of the greatest assets in connection with labour is the health of the producers. Next is education fitted to their occupation. Thus sanitation in the hearth and home of the producers and education are indispensable. The physiology of industry, the Committee freely confess, is little understood and less practised, by large employers of labour. They regret to see how in this stronghold of cotton industry millowners have grievously lagged behind in finding sanitary homes for their operatives despite the facilities for some years past offered by legislation.

Of course, it goes without saying, that on the other hand the people are keenly alive to the establishment of technological institutes, especially of the higher and most scientific character, where the laboratory and the chemist may carry on in his well appointed and well equipped laboratory research work in connection with innumerable indigenous raw products now so sadly neglected, which could be eventually turned to industrial and commercial purposes.

STATE AID AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

My Committee consider that for the purpose of recommending to the Government the specific industries which might be successfully fostered and developed in this country, either with or without State aid as the case may be, the fundamental preliminary is an accurate focussing of all existing facts and experiences in respect of agriculture and agricultural products, other raw materials, mining and metallurgy and to the existing condition of large and small industries flourishing in our midst; and also of all authentic data about the existing organisation of labour, capital and credit in each of the provinces of the Indian Empire. Facts also relating to land and sea transport and the influence which railway rates and shipping freights exert on the distribution of inland and foreign trade will need careful examination.

It is absolutely essential, my Committee venture to think, that the influence for good or evil which the present policy exercises on certain classes of industries, specially those in which foreign competition, subsidised or any other, chiefly enters, should be thoroughly investigated for the purpose of considering how far it should be modified or radically altered in harmony with the new departure which must be taken in Indian industrialism without reference to any class interests whatsoever.

That a new fiscal policy will be inevitable after the termination of the war goes without saying. Under the circumstances my Committee earnestly trust that into any international treaty and engagement with the Foreign Powers and understanding with the self-governing colonies it may enter his Britannic Majesty's Government will see that the commercial and industrial interests of India will in no way be prejudiced or jeopardised.

At present so many vague and ill-informed, if not ignorant, generalities find popular currency and so many immature ideas are allowed to float thickly in the air that it is needful to authoritatively brush them aside. It is only when all existing facts and experiences in their broad details inclusive of the fiscal policy in vogue many a long year are searchingly sifted and crystallised that the ground will be cleared. Clarity of thought would then be induced, and the Commission find themselves in a strong position to give expression to their own mature views and lay down a comprehensive and definite programme which could be confidently formulated and recommended for practical purposes. It is to be hoped sufficient expert evidence, of a weighty and valuable character, will be forthcoming from each province to assist the Commission in their investigation and enable them to found conclusions which might eventually be recommended to the Government for adoption.

In conclusion I have now the pleasure, Sir Thomas Holland, to place in your hands a copy of the syllabus of industries in this Presidency which the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau have prepared along with a list of possible questions which they have framed which, the Commission, at its direction, may embody in the series of questions to be put to the witness when the Commission formally enters on their arduous and responsible work.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S REPLY.

Sir Thomas Holland replying said that the main object of this preliminary tour was to form a first mental impression of the industrial state of the country; and, by personal intercourse with those engaged in business, to discover the kind of proposals most worth detailed study in the near future. This preliminary tour would enable him to conduct the formal work of the Commission more efficiently, and would also help to stir up thoughtful interest among those from whom valuable evidence should be obtainable.

He was already satisfied that an artisan population could easily be organised; and, with proper care regarding their housing, better wages and (following more elementary education) better feeding, the next generation of workers will be satisfactorily efficient.

There is a considerable but unknown amount of capital lying idle in the country, and its circulation should be encouraged. Those who possess capital have thus a duty to carry out for their own country, but on this score Bombay has already shown more conspicuous enterprise than most Provinces.

One of the chief problems of the Commission will evidently be designing of machinery to undertake the necessary scientific and technical research work required to discover the value of India's natural products; to indicate those that can be utilised here instead of exported in the raw state at an unnecessarily low price. Among these, drugs are conspicuously important, as they can be extracted generally in small scale factories at various localities.

With the development of the drug industry there would necessarily follow restrictions as to their quality, and legislation in some form to prevent adulteration, both of drugs and ordinary foods, seems to be a necessary accompaniment of industrial activity in this direction.

INDIA'S RAW MATERIAL.

The object we all have in view is the desirability of making the country more self-contained in the production of all articles required for a civilised life. A country that depends on a simple form of trade on a large scale is in an economically dangerous state, liable to have its ups and downs to become alternately periods of dangerous prosperity followed by disasters. A greater complexity in industrial activities increases the economic stability of the country and in a country like India the utilisation of its raw material by manufacture will enable us to export a highly priced article instead of a cheap product, thereby increasing the purchasing power of the country.

Evidently the Government had no desire to neglect the fiscal question; but, as the Chairman stated in his opening address, our ideas will require re-casting after the war, and meanwhile the Commission proposed to take up other and no less important aspects of the industrial question.

A good business man keeps his books in such a form as to show the working of each natural section of his enterprises; each proposition must be analysed as a distinct unit without the disturbing units of the others. It is advisable therefore to treat the fiscal question as a distinct proposition, involving questions beyond the Province of this Commission.

In conclusion he thanked the Committee for their warm reception of him and particularly for the syllabus of industries and the statement of questions prepared by them and sent to him. We could sincerely say that it was one of the best material contributions he had upto this time.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

After Sir Thomas Holland had spoken there was a general discussion.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey drew the attention of Sir Thomas Holland to some anomalies in shipping freights giving particularly the instance of carbonic gas cylinders, freight for which from foreign countries like Germany was cheaper than the railway rate for the same for inland traffic here, putting thus Indian manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with foreign manufacturers.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that what was principally wanted was confidence of the people that Government would come to their help if needed. This feeling was all important in industrial development and was one of the chief causes of the progress of industry in Japan. He also added that Government had insufficient powers with regard to the railway policy, as for instance, it was doubtful whether they could call upon railway companies to follow a particular policy which might be beneficial to industries.

Mr. Wacha added a word to say that the fiscal policy in vogue was so interlaced that it would become inevitable for the Commission to understand its influence in order that the Government may be enabled to shape its future fiscal policy by the facts revealed.

The proceedings then terminated after the Hon. Mr. Wacha had thanked Sir Thomas Holland for his visit.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY AT RANGOON

UNDER CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The proposal of the Government of Burma for the establishment of a University at Rangoon is now being considered by the Government of India.

"WHAT GUJARAT WANTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me to bring out a few facts about the educational institutions of Gujarat in view of a letter written under the above heading by a "Gujarati graduate" and published in your issue of the 4th instant. Every one who takes an intelligent view of the present condition of public life in Gujarat will agree with him that Gujarat in spite of the array of great men it has produced is woefully behind the Deccan in educational, political and,—excepting a few industries and commerce,—all general development. "A Gujarat graduate," however, sees the disease but does not judge the cause well. In the first instance he attributes the progress of the Deccan almost wholly to the inauguration of the Deccan Education Society. Now we must remember that if great institutions stimulate progress they are themselves the results of mighty awakenings. Mr. Agarkar, and Mr. Chiplunkar and Mr. Namajoshi were in the Deccan to start and develop the Deccan Education Society which afterwards drew men like Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Paranjape to it. Why was not a society of that kind started as early as the eighties of the last century by a band of patriotic men in Gujarat? The reason obviously lies deeper.

Secondly, it is not true to say that there is no prototype of the Deccan Education Society,—however faint and weak,—existing in Gujarat to-day. There are at least two educational institutions which summon self-sacrificing; Gujaratis to patriotic work. The first and the older one is the Sarvajanik educational society of Surat which is already conducting a big high school and which has now started a movement for rearing up a second grade college. Volunteers can join the Society on comparatively low salaries and help its promising development. Another is the Charotar education society which was formally ushered into existence the other day by the Hon. Mr. Paranjape at Petalad. The society aims at the expansion of primary and secondary education but it is therefore none the less important. Here again educated men can join as volunteers on fairly self-sacrificing terms. I refrain from naming the Gujarat Education Society in this connection though nothing could prevent before or to-day any educated men from wholly devoting themselves to its work on the receipt of a meagre allowance.

This is enough to show that no new institution is specially required to summon self-sacrificing men to the call of duty. And yet we must ask ourselves why these institutions have not flourished and have barely succeeded in enrolling two or three volunteers each. There can be only one answer: educated men in Gujjarat do not respond to the patriotic call which sounds so loud and so wide. What Gujarat wants is not a new prototype of the Deccan Education Society but the spirit of self-sacrifice which glories in a life poor put patriotic.—Yours, etc.

I. K. YAJNIK.

SCENE IN A TRAMCAR.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A LAW STUDENT

The story of an incident in a tram-car was told at Lambeth police-court in mail week, when Edward Morgan, forty-seven, of Angina-street, New Cross, engineer, was charged with assaulting a law student, named de Silva.

The prosecutor, who is reading for the Bar, said he was standing in a tram-car, the seats in which were occupied, when the defendant entered, made an unintelligible remark, and, when asked what he meant, inquired whether the prosecutor was a Kaffir, a nigger, or a coolie, and told him he ought to stand outside the footboard.

The lady conductor intervened, but the defendant struck the prosecutor on the face.

Miss Dulcie Banerjee, who was in company with the prosecutor, gave similar evidence, and a constable stated that the defendant was quite sober when arrested.

Mr. Biron remanded the man for a week in order that the prison doctor might report upon his mental condition.

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AN ENGLISHWOMAN SOLDIER.

THRILLING ADVENTURES IN SERBIA.

Miss Flora Sandes, of Croydon, or, to give her her full title and military honours, Sergeant Sandes, of the 2nd Serbian Army Corps, has had remarkable and thrilling experiences in the unfortunate Balkan country, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Miss Sandes was one of seven English nurses who, under the leadership of the wife of the Serbian Consul in London, set out for that country in August, 1914. They were attached to the Serbian Medical Corps, and hurried up the country to Valjevo, where a dangerous epidemic of typhus had broken out. This took some two months to get in hand, and after that time they proceeded to the firing line.

The conditions under which they were forced to work were heartbreaking; there were no medical supplies—even ordinary field dressings were lacking—and the wounded were brought in day after day, their wounds bandaged with rags of all description, sometimes the men's own shirts, and even the nurses skirts, but they were a brave race of men, and bore all their discomforts smilingly.

At last, however, things became so bad that it was decided to send two of the nurses home to raise money and purchase, if possible, the necessary supplies. Miss Sandes returned to England, and within the space of a month collected £200. With this sum she bought up surgical stores, and through the kindly agency of the British Red Cross quickly sent them back to Serbia. After another visit to Serbia, Miss Sandes was granted leave, only to learn, immediately on her arrival in England, that Bulgaria had declared war on Serbia, and had already invaded the country.

THE ENLISTMENT.

She hurried back, but was unable to get further than Salonica, where she was informed that women could no longer be allowed up country. She immediately asked if she might become a soldier. The divisional commander replied that he had no objection, and in October, 1915, she became private Sandes, of the 2nd Infantry Corps of the Serbian Army, the only Englishwoman soldier, and for that matter the only woman, in the Serbian Army, except an Albanian woman, who had been fighting since August, 1914.

Her regiment was immediately ordered up to Monastir, and with another regiment and a half composed the rearguard of the Serbian Army in the great retreat. For two months they were fighting continuously, snatching a few hours of sleep how and when best they could. The state of the country was mountainous and rocky, and the Bulgarians had to pay dearly for their advance, only driving the Serbians back inch by inch by desperate fighting of a guerrilla nature.

Food very soon ran out; the only provisions obtainable was a kind of sour bread and hard beans, the latter considered by the Serbs the most nutritious form of food in that compact and easily portable shape. For days they were marching on without food and without drink, the wounded often having to be abandoned by the roadside.

WHY THE SERB LIKES "TOMMY."

One memorable day a rumour was spread around that large British forces had been landed at Salonica and were marching up country to their relief. The result was extraordinary. The Serbian soldiers' spirits rose, and they became like new men, only finally to give way to bitter disappointment. The Serbian soldier, says Miss Sandes, gets on better with the British soldier than with any other of the Allies; he is naturally very polite, but nothing in the world is so much appreciated by him as the good round cursing of a British Tommy. As an enemy, he affects to despise the Austrian and the German, but holds the Bulgarian in the greatest respect.

Miss Sandes is at present home on leave, and is due to go back in a few days' time. She looks forward to being back among "her" Serbians. "There are only 185 men of my company left," she said, "but when they knew I was coming home to England they crowded round me, saying, 'Don't forget to tell the English all about us, and that we're not asleep, even though they don't hear much of us nowadays.'"

She has used her leisure time to write a book describing all her varied adventures, in diary form, which she has named. "An Englishwoman, Sergeant in the Serbian Army." It will be published shortly.

GIRL'S PITIFUL PLEA,

LOATHED TO BE SENT TO CONVENT.

The right of a father to alter the religious education of his children by sending them to a Catholic convent, was discussed before Justices Darling, Avory, and Low, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, on the day on which the mail left.

Mr. McCardie, appearing for the mother, a Mrs. Brooker, complained of an order made by Mr. Justice Scrutton, in Chambers, in favour of the father, for *habeas corpus* in respect of two of the children, aged thirteen and ten.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooker were married about fifteen years ago. They lived at Runcorn. Mr. Brooker was a Roman Catholic and his wife a Protestant, and they agreed that if there were any children they should be brought up in the Protestant faith.

The father was now about to be called up, and he wanted to send two of the children to a Catholic convent. Mrs. Brooker objected, and left the house with the children, whereupon the father went to the Court and obtained the order from which Mrs. Brooker now wished to appeal.

The elder girl had filed a pitiful affidavit in which she said how happy she was as a Protestant and at a Protestant Sunday school, and how she loathed the idea of being sent to a Catholic convent.

Counsel submitted that although the father had a *prima facie* right, he had allowed the children to be reared in the Protestant faith, and Mr. Justice Scrutton should have looked after the child's welfare and desire.

Counsel asked that the hearing of the appeal should be expedited, and their lordships fixed it for next day.

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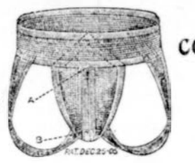
STRONG ALL ELASTIC



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SMALL, to fit a person with a waist measure .. .. .. 22 to 28 in. Rs. 2 0 0
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LARGE, to fit a person with a waist measure .. .. .. 34 to 40 in. Rs. 2 4 0

SAME SIZES as above with extra **LARGE BELT** 9 inches broad. Specially ordered out. Costs 12 Ans. extra.

This broad belt gives much support and strengthens the spine and sticks over abdomen, admirably.

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ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS.

are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

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Helps Those Sick Kidneys

How many times have you had your work, your sleep, or your leisure hours interrupted by recurring pains in the region of the kidneys?

Did you ever experience anything more unpleasant and annoying?

You probably neglected it too—let yourself believe it wasn't serious—be over it in a day or two. When the kidneys give you warning of inability to perform their duty, assist them in every way—help them get rid of poisons that are accumulating—waste matter they cannot throw off.

They are weak and need strengthening. See that they are built up—back to normal—and it won't be many days until you are built up, eager for work and enjoying your rest and leisure hours. It's your own fault if you don't.

All you need do is take

STEARN'S CELERY NERVINE

There's a wealth of wisdom in that assertion—this preparation is one of the most prompt and effective preparations we have and we are confident that it will do as represented.

Make us prove it. If we can't, your money refunded.

Rs. 2/4 per bottle,

Whatever a good drug store ought to have—and many things that other drug stores don't keep—you'll find here. Come to us first and you'll get what you want.

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Simplest mechanism, Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

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Stand extra.

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PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. D. Aitken, Engineers.
Lieut. Ernest Blackburn, North Lancs.
Captain W G K Boswell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut R H S Boult, Liverpools.
Captain C Collingwood, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut V F De Ritter, Somersets.
Second-Lieut T W Doyle, Rifle Brigade.
Major J H McErvel, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Farnworth, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J W H Fussell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H J Griffiths, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J O Haldane, Rifle Brigade.
Captain P S B Hall, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W B Hamilton, Bedfords.
Lieut-Colonel J P Hawksley, Field Artillery.
Captain D F Henderson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut F J L Kenny, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut J H Lawrie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut D A Le Peton, Somersets.
Second-Lieut D H Longbottom, Liverpools.
Major J H Mcervel, Mancesters.
Second-Lieut W T Mills, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E J Pusch, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E W Rice, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut R C Roseveare, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H C Scoggin, Hampshires.
Reverend H O Spink, Chaplain.
Lieut C R W Stacey, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut D E Sully, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R P Tthomson, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J B Walmsley, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A Weill, Rifle Brigade.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H C Hertslet, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J K Orr, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L Elvidge, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut G W Fletcher, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R S Handford, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.

Lieut S W Aitchison, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R R Aitken, Liverpools.
Captain R W Ardagh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L M Atkinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Bakewell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F Barnes, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut P H R Bennett, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W E R Blood, Engineers.
Lieut P R Boswell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J L C Brown, Artillery.
Captain H Chapman, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut L H Churcher, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H F Clements Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R St G Cole, East Lancs.
Captain R N Cook, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut S H Crow, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W Darling, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut G L Davidson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W H H Davidson, Liverpools.
Lieut W E R Dimond, Medicals.
Captain W E Duncan, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H Dyer, Engineers.
Lieut C W V Eccles, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R W Ellis, Somersets.
Captain T Entwistle, Northumberlands.
Major A E F Faweus, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A D H Foster, East Kents.
Second-Lieut J Foster, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R C Foster, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F Fox, Field Artillery.
Captain J Fraser, Medicals.
Captain W H Fry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Glass, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut A P Godfrey, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J S Golding, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W C Godson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Golding, Northamptons.
Captain G B Gourlay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A A Greenwood, Field Artillery.
Captain M Gross, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S Halliday, West Yorks.
Captain E S D Hamilton, Medicals.
Lieut R E Head, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T Heaton, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut F T Hill, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J A Howard, Essex.
Second-Lieut J K Irvine, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Irvine-Watson, Field Artillery.
Lieut T H James, Medicals.
Lieut R Kay, Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H C Kearton, Field Artillery.
Captain F R Kerr, Medicals.
Captain E R Last, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E M Lawford, Middlesex.
Major F H S Le Mesursen, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut M P Levy, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut J P Love, Hamshires.
Second-Lieut A McDowell, East Lancs.
Captain R J B Madden, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W E Macler, Somersets.
Captain B C Macbury, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G A Miller, East Surreys.
Captain G M Morrell, Engineers.
Captain T M. Newton, Medicals.
Captain W C Nicholls, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J A Nicholson, Northumberlands.
Captain C G Norbury, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E W Oakley, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T A Officer, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L H Palmer, Somersets.
Captain C J Peard, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H C Pearson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H H Peet, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H T Pike, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut G T Pound, Engineers.
Captain C A Price, Cheshires.
Captain G A Prideaux, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R H Radeley, Field Artillery.
Captain A W Raymond, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G A Ritchie, Field Artillery.
Second Lieut S F Robinson, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E T S Roe, Bedfords.
Captain A S Seward, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Simms, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J R Sloss, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut E V Smith, Somersets.
Second-Lieut M T Smith, Hampsires.
Second-Lieut R H Supurgin, Inniskillings.
Captain J S Stolar, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H Stoyle, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut E H Taylor, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J O Thompson, South Lancs.
Captain R G Tudor, Liverpools.
Captain W A Turner, Liverpools.
Major C D W Uniacke, Horse Artillery.
Captain A L W Vicars-Miles, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C H Viney, Bedfords.
Lieut E H Ward, North Lancs.
Captain V Ward-Brown, New Armies.
Second-Lieut W A Wassner South Lancs.
Lieut J MacM Watson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C R J Watt, Engineers.
Captain G B Wills, Londons.
Captain H S Witherington Liverpools.
Captain W L R Woon, Medicals.
Sister K A Allsop Alexandra's Nursing Service.
Sister N Easby, Alexandra's Nursing Service.
Matron M M Tuxley, Alexandra's Nursing Service.
Sister J S Whyte, Territorial Nursing Service.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C R D Bustard, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut C R D Bustard, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J J Scabtree, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut D O Evans, Liverpools.
Lieut-Colonel C E Goff, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J W Gunton, Somersets.
Lieut. C J Hart, Worcesters.
Captain D M King, Liverpools.
Captain E W Leggatt, Wiltshires.
Lieut J A Mann, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W B Moorhead, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R Sallow, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R M S Shepherd, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut J T St C Tisdall, Liverpools.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut J R Ardill, Sussex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Lieut W M Wace, Bedfords, should read Captain W M Wace, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H J Winder, Field Artillery, should read Second-Lieut G M Winder, Field Artillery.

Nerve-Strain

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The splendid Tonic and Restorative effects of Iron 'Jelloids' are particularly valuable to those liable to the enervating and debilitating effects of a hot climate.

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For Anæmia in Women ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
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An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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Weight 15½ pounds.

Price complete with guard Rs. 110 nett.

The above fan is worked on ordinary methylated spirit which is obtainable everywhere. It burns less than an ounce of spirit per hour and when once the tank is filled with 25 ounces of spirit the fan will run for about 38 hours continuously with about 700 revolutions per minute.

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CONTAINS
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Most efficacious for Female iseases such as Leucorrhea, Backache, Uterine Diseases and Nervous Debility.

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Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60

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